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INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification <sup>6</sup> : C12N 15/82, 9/02, 5/10, G01N 33/50	A2	(11) International Publication Number: WO 99/55889 (43) International Publication Date: 4 November 1999 (04.11.99)
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(21) International Application Number: PCT/US99/08789  
(22) International Filing Date: 22 April 1999 (22.04.99)  
(30) Priority Data:  
60/083,042 24 April 1998 (24.04.98) US

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(81) Designated States: AE, AL, AU, BA, BB, BG, BR, CA, CN, CU, CZ, EE, GD, GE, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KP, KR, LC, LK, LR, LT, LV, MG, MK, MN, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, SG, SI, SK, SL, TR, TT, UA, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published

Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.

(54) Title: CAROTENOID BIOSYNTHESIS ENZYMES

(57) Abstract

This invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid fragment encoding a carotenoid biosynthetic enzyme. The invention also relates to the construction of a chimeric gene encoding all or a portion of the carotenoid biosynthetic enzyme, in sense or antisense orientation, wherein expression of the chimeric gene results in production of altered levels of the carotenoid biosynthetic enzyme in a transformed host cell.

```
SEQ ID NO:27 DFDIVLPGH
SEQ ID NO:28 MAIILVRAASPL--SAADSISHQ--GTLCQSTLLKTRFPAARWMPCHLLGLMPWAGRP
SEQ ID NO:02 EEEEEERVLGWGLLDAYDRCGEVCAEYANTFTLTQKATFERKAVW--AIVW-CRAT
SEQ ID NO:14 HSGVLLVYSC-----GPKENINSL-VSTSCSSSGGGR-TQKTFSGISFAS-----60

SEQ ID NO:27 SPAYVSSLPVHPAGEAVVSEKRVYDVVLKQA--ALLKRLQLEFVLD--ARPDHMP--
SEQ ID NO:28 DELVDGPNASTYITPTALDRWEKRLDLFEGRPTDNYDAALSDTVSKFPVDIQPKDKVVG
SEQ ID NO:02 GTSATSS--AAVATETSRSSEKRVYDVVLKQA--ALVKEHKGTKIALDLKRDVEADFTS--
SEQ ID NO:14 61 120

* * * * *
SEQ ID NO:27 --LGLLEAYDRCGEVCAEYANTFTYL--GTMLTPDORRATWAIYVWCRDTDELVDGPHAS
SEQ ID NO:28 -RNLG-KEAYDRCGEICEYANTFTYL--GTMLTEERRRATWAIYVWCRDTDELVDGPHAS
SEQ ID NO:02 MRDLNKSRIHTYDEL--VLYCYVAGTQMTFERKAVWAIYVWCRDTDELVDGPHAS
SEQ ID NO:14 -NVDLLNAAVDRCGEVCAEYANTFTYL--GTQMTAERKATWAIYVWCRDTDELVDGPHAS
121 180

* * * * *
SEQ ID NO:27 HITPQALDRWEARLEDTFNGRFFDMLDAALSDTVSKFPVDIQPKDKVVGQNDLWKSRY
SEQ ID NO:28 YITPTALDRWEKRLDLFEGRPTDNYDAALSDTVSKFPVDIQPKDKVVGQNDLWKSRY
SEQ ID NO:02 YITPTALDRWEKRLDLFEGRPTDNYDAALSDTVSKFPVDIQPKDKVVGQNDLWKSRY
SEQ ID NO:14 HITPQALDRWEKRLDLFEGRPTDNYDAALSDTVSKFPVDIQPKDKVVGQNDLWKSRY
181 240

* * * * *
SEQ ID NO:27 NMFDELYLYCYVAGTVGLMSVPVINGIAPESKATTESVYNALALGIANGLTWILRDVGE
SEQ ID NO:28 NMFDELYMYCYVAGTVGLMSVPVINGIAPESKATTESVYNALALGIANGLTWILRDVGE
SEQ ID NO:02 NMFDELYLYCYVAGTVGLMSVPVINGIAPESKATTESVYNALALGIANGLTWILRDVGE
SEQ ID NO:14 NMFDELYLYCYVAGTVGLMSVPVINGIAPESKATTESVYNALALGIANGLTWILRDVGE
241 300

* * * * *
SEQ ID NO:27 DARGRVYLPQDELAQAQLSDEDTAGKVTGWRIFNKGQIQARARFFDEAKGVTELSQ
SEQ ID NO:28 DARGRVYLPQDELAQAQLSDEDTAGKVTGWRIFNKGQIQARARFFDEAKGVTELSQ
SEQ ID NO:02 DARGRVYLPQDELAQAQLSDEDTAGKVTGWRIFNKGQIQARARFFDEAKGVTELSQ
SEQ ID NO:14 DARGRVYLPQDELAQAQLSDEDTAGKVTGWRIFNKGQIQARARFFDEAKGVTELSQ
301 360

* * * * *
SEQ ID NO:27 ASRWVPLASLLLYRQILDSIEANDYNNFTKRAYVSKPKQLLTPAIYARSLVPPKSTSCP
SEQ ID NO:28 ASRWVPLASLLLYRQILDSIEANDYNNFTKRAYVSKPKQLLTPAIYARSLVPPKSTSCP
SEQ ID NO:02 ASRWVPLASLLLYRQILDSIEANDYNNFTKRAYVSKPKQLLTPAIYARSLVPPKSTSCP
SEQ ID NO:14 ASRWVPLASLLLYRQILDSIEANDYNNFTKRAYVSKPKQLLTPAIYARSLVPPKSTSCP
361 420

SEQ ID NO:27 L--AKT
SEQ ID NO:28 LRNGQT
SEQ ID NO:02 -----
SEQ ID NO:14 VR--R.
421 426
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# TITLE

## CAROTENOID BIOSYNTHESIS ENZYMES

This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/083,042, filed April 24, 1998.

### FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention is in the field of plant molecular biology. More specifically, this invention pertains to nucleic acid fragments encoding enzymes of the carotenoid biosynthesis pathway in plants and seeds.

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Plant carotenoids are orange and red lipid-soluble pigments found embedded in the membranes of chloroplasts and chromoplasts. In leaves and immature fruits the color is masked by chlorophyll but in later stages of development these pigments contribute to the bright color of flowers and fruits. Carotenoids protect against photooxidation processes and harvest light for photosynthesis. The carotenoid biosynthesis pathway leads to the production of abscisic acid with intermediaries useful in the agricultural and food industries as well as products thought to be involved in cancer prevention. (Bartley, G. E., and Scolnik, P. A. (1995) *Plant Cell* 7:1027-1038).

Phytoene synthase carries out the first step in the carotenoid biosynthetic pathway converting geranylgeranyl diphosphate to phytoene. There are two different phytoene synthases in tomato with different expression patterns: one is expressed at higher levels in mature fruits while the other one is expressed at higher levels in leaves (Bartley, G. E., Scolnik, P.A. (1993) *J. Biol Chem.* 268:25718-25721). It has been speculated that in corn at least two different alleles of phytoene synthase should be present but only one has been identified to date (Buckner, B. et al. (1996) *Genetics* 143:479-488).

In the next step of the carotenoid biosynthesis pathway, phytoene desaturase transforms phytoene into phytofluene. After another desaturation step, the enzyme zeta-carotene desaturase (carotene 7, 8 desaturase; EC 1.134.99.30) converts the lightly colored zeta-carotene to neurosporene which is further desaturated into lycopene. Lycopene may have one of two different fates: through the action of lycopene epsilon cyclase it may become alpha carotene, or it may be transformed into beta carotene by lycopene cyclase. Beta-carotene dehydroxylase converts beta-carotene into zeaxanthin. Zeaxanthin epoxidase transforms zeaxanthin into violxanthin and eventually abscisic acid. The genes encoding this chloroplast-imported protein have been identified in *N. plumbaginifolia*, pepper and tomato. Zeaxanthin epoxidase appears to also be involved in protection from environmental stress (Corinne A. et al. (1998) *Plant Phys.* 118:1021-1028) and uses FAD as a cofactor (Buch, K. et al. (1995) *FEBS Lett.* 376:45-48).

Zeaxanthin is the bright orange product highly prized as a pigmenting agent for animal feed which makes the meat fat, skin, and egg yolks a dark yellow (Scott, M. L. et al. (1968) *Poultry Sci.* 47:863-872). Gram per gram, zeaxanthin is one of the best pigmenting

compounds because it is highly absorbable. Yellow corn, which produces one of the best ratios of lutein to zeaxanthin contains in average 20 to 25 mg of xanthophyll per kg while marigold petals yield 6,000 to 10,000 mg/kg.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

5       The instant invention relates to isolated nucleic acid fragments encoding carotenoid biosynthetic enzymes. Specifically, this invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid fragment encoding a phytoene synthase or a zeaxanthin epoxidase. In addition, this invention relates to a nucleic acid fragment that is complementary to the nucleic acid fragment encoding phytoene synthase or zeaxanthin epoxidase.

10       An additional embodiment of the instant invention pertains to a polypeptide encoding all or a substantial portion of a carotenoid biosynthetic enzyme selected from the group consisting of phytoene synthase and zeaxanthin epoxidase.

15       In another embodiment, the instant invention relates to a chimeric gene encoding a phytoene synthase or a zeaxanthin epoxidase, or to a chimeric gene that comprises a nucleic acid fragment that is complementary to a nucleic acid fragment encoding a phytoene synthase or a zeaxanthin epoxidase, operably linked to suitable regulatory sequences, wherein expression of the chimeric gene results in production of levels of the encoded protein in a transformed host cell that is altered (i.e., increased or decreased) from the level produced in an untransformed host cell.

20       In a further embodiment, the instant invention concerns a transformed host cell comprising in its genome a chimeric gene encoding a phytoene synthase or a zeaxanthin epoxidase, operably linked to suitable regulatory sequences. Expression of the chimeric gene results in production of altered levels of the encoded protein in the transformed host cell. The transformed host cell can be of eukaryotic or prokaryotic origin, and include cells  
25       derived from higher plants and microorganisms. The invention also includes transformed plants that arise from transformed host cells of higher plants, and seeds derived from such transformed plants.

30       An additional embodiment of the instant invention concerns a method of altering the level of expression of a phytoene synthase or a zeaxanthin epoxidase in a transformed host cell comprising: a) transforming a host cell with a chimeric gene comprising a nucleic acid fragment encoding a phytoene synthase or a zeaxanthin epoxidase; and b) growing the transformed host cell under conditions that are suitable for expression of the chimeric gene wherein expression of the chimeric gene results in production of altered levels of phytoene synthase or zeaxanthin epoxidase in the transformed host cell.

35       An addition embodiment of the instant invention concerns a method for obtaining a nucleic acid fragment encoding all or a substantial portion of an amino acid sequence encoding a phytoene synthase or a zeaxanthin epoxidase.

A further embodiment of the instant invention is a method for evaluating at least one compound for its ability to inhibit the activity of a phytoene synthase or a zeaxanthin

epoxidase, the method comprising the steps of: (a) transforming a host cell with a chimeric gene comprising a nucleic acid fragment encoding a phytoene synthase or a zeaxanthin epoxidase, operably linked to suitable regulatory sequences; (b) growing the transformed host cell under conditions that are suitable for expression of the chimeric gene wherein  
5 expression of the chimeric gene results in production of phytoene synthase or zeaxanthin epoxidase in the transformed host cell; (c) optionally purifying the phytoene synthase or the zeaxanthin epoxidase expressed by the transformed host cell; (d) treating the phytoene synthase or the zeaxanthin epoxidase with a compound to be tested; and (e) comparing the activity of the phytoene synthase or the zeaxanthin epoxidase that has been treated with a  
10 test compound to the activity of an untreated phytoene synthase or zeaxanthin epoxidase, thereby selecting compounds with potential for inhibitory activity.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING AND SEQUENCE DESCRIPTIONS

The invention can be more fully understood from the following detailed description  
15 and the accompanying drawing and Sequence Listing which form a part of this application.

Figure 1 depicts the amino acid sequence alignment between the phytoene synthase from corn contig assembled of clones csi1.pk0034.d8 and p0008.cb3ld95rb (SEQ ID NO:2), soybean clone sl2.pk0045.b10 (SEQ ID NO:14), *Lycopersicon esculentum* (NCBI gi  
Accession No. 585747, SEQ ID NO:27) and *Zea mays* (NCBI gi Accession No. 1346883,  
20 SEQ ID NO:28). Amino acids which are conserved among all sequences are indicated with an asterisk (\*). Dashes are used by the program to maximize alignment of the sequences.

The following sequence descriptions and Sequence Listing attached hereto comply with the rules governing nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence disclosures in patent applications as set forth in 37 C.F.R. §1.821-1.825.

25 SEQ ID NO:1 is the nucleotide sequence comprising the contig assembled from the entire cDNA insert in clone csi1.pk0034.d8 and a portion of the cDNA insert in clone p0008.cb3ld95rb encoding an entire corn phytoene synthase 2.

SEQ ID NO:2 is the deduced amino acid sequence of an entire corn phytoene synthase 2 derived from the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:1.

30 SEQ ID NO:3 is the nucleotide sequence comprising the contig assembled from a portion of the cDNA insert in clones p0121.cfmo87r, p0091.cmarc67r and p0005.cbmej22r encoding almost half a corn phytoene synthase.

SEQ ID NO:4 is the deduced amino acid sequence of almost half a corn phytoene synthase derived from the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:3.

35 SEQ ID NO:5 is the nucleotide sequence comprising the contig assembled from a portion of the cDNA insert in clones rds1c.pk005.15, rlr6.pk0028.g3 and rds2c.pk007.f16 encoding the N-terminal 40% of a rice phytoene synthase.

SEQ ID NO:6 is the deduced amino acid sequence of the N-terminal 40% of a rice phytoene synthase derived from the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:5.

SEQ ID NO:7 is the nucleotide sequence comprising the contig assembled from a portion of the cDNA insert in clones rl0n.pk109.j7 and rl0n.pk120.p4 encoding a portion of a rice phytoene synthase 2.

5     SEQ ID NO:8 is the deduced amino acid sequence of a portion of a rice phytoene synthase 2 derived from the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:7.

SEQ ID NO:9 is the nucleotide sequence comprising the contig assembled from the entire cDNA insert in clone rl0.pk0005.e5 and a portion of the cDNA insert in clones rca1n.pk001.18 and rlm1n.pk001.a4 encoding the C-terminal two thirds of a rice phytoene synthase.

10     SEQ ID NO:10 is the deduced amino acid sequence of the C-terminal two thirds of a rice phytoene synthase derived from the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:9.

SEQ ID NO:11 is the nucleotide sequence comprising the entire cDNA insert in clone sl1.pk0029.h5 encoding the C-terminal two thirds of a soybean phytoene synthase 2.

15     SEQ ID NO:12 is the deduced amino acid sequence of the C-terminal two thirds of a soybean phytoene synthase 2 derived from the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:11.

SEQ ID NO:13 is the nucleotide sequence comprising the entire cDNA insert in clone sl2.pk0045.b10 encoding an entire soybean phytoene synthase.

SEQ ID NO:14 is the deduced amino acid sequence of an entire soybean phytoene synthase derived from the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:13.

20     SEQ ID NO:15 is the nucleotide sequence comprising the entire cDNA insert in clone wr1.pk0139.g3 encoding the C-terminal two thirds of a wheat phytoene synthase 2.

SEQ ID NO:16 is the deduced amino acid sequence of the C-terminal two thirds of a wheat phytoene synthase 2 derived from the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:15.

25     SEQ ID NO:17 is the nucleotide sequence comprising the contig assembled from the entire cDNA insert in clone cbn2.pk0051.e8 and a portion of the cDNA insert in clones p0031.ccmaj44r and p0097.cqrag63r encoding a portion of a corn zeaxanthin epoxidase.

SEQ ID NO:18 is the deduced amino acid sequence of a portion of a corn zeaxanthin epoxidase derived from the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:17.

30     SEQ ID NO:19 is the nucleotide sequence comprising the contig assembled from the entire cDNA insert in clone cr1n.pk0033.d8 and a portion of the cDNA insert in clones p0110.cgsmpp01r, p0012.cglae05r and p0088.clim55r encoding the C-terminal half of a corn zeaxanthin epoxidase.

SEQ ID NO:20 is the deduced amino acid sequence of the C-terminal half of a corn zeaxanthin epoxidase derived from the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:19.

35     SEQ ID NO:21 is the nucleotide sequence comprising the entire cDNA insert in clone sl1.pk0015.c4 encoding a portion of a soybean zeaxanthin epoxidase.

SEQ ID NO:22 is the deduced amino acid sequence of a portion of a soybean zeaxanthin epoxidase derived from the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:21.

SEQ ID NO:23 is the nucleotide sequence comprising the 5'-terminal portion of the cDNA insert in clone sl2.pk0109.b6 encoding the N-terminal three quarters of a soybean zeaxanthin epoxidase.

5 SEQ ID NO:24 is the deduced amino acid sequence of the N-terminal three quarters of a soybean zeaxanthin epoxidase. derived from the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:23.

SEQ ID NO:25 is the nucleotide sequence comprising the 3'-terminal portion of the cDNA insert in clone sl2.pk0109.b6 encoding the C-terminal fifth of a soybean zeaxanthin epoxidase.

10 SEQ ID NO:26 is the deduced amino acid sequence of the C-terminal fifth of a soybean zeaxanthin epoxidase derived from the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:25.

SEQ ID NO:27 is the amino acid sequence of a *Lycopersicon esculentum* phytoene synthase, NCBI gi Accession No. 585747.

SEQ ID NO:28 is the amino acid sequence of a *Cucumis melo* phytoene synthase, NCBI gi Accession No. 1346882.

15 The Sequence Listing contains the one letter code for nucleotide sequence characters and the three letter codes for amino acids as defined in conformity with the IUPAC-IUBMB standards described in *Nucleic Acids Research* 13:3021-3030 (1985) and in the *Biochemical Journal* 219 (No. 2):345-373 (1984) which are herein incorporated by reference. The symbols and format used for nucleotide and amino acid sequence data comply with the rules set forth in 37 C.F.R. §1.822.

#### 20 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

In the context of this disclosure, a number of terms shall be utilized. As used herein, an "isolated nucleic acid fragment" is a polymer of RNA or DNA that is single- or double-stranded, optionally containing synthetic, non-natural or altered nucleotide bases. An  
25 isolated nucleic acid fragment in the form of a polymer of DNA may be comprised of one or more segments of cDNA, genomic DNA or synthetic DNA. As used herein, "contig" refers to an assemblage of overlapping nucleic acid sequences to form one contiguous nucleotide sequence. For example, several DNA sequences can be compared and aligned to identify common or overlapping regions. The individual sequences can then be assembled into a  
30 single contiguous nucleotide sequence.

As used herein, "substantially similar" refers to nucleic acid fragments wherein changes in one or more nucleotide bases results in substitution of one or more amino acids, but do not affect the functional properties of the protein encoded by the DNA sequence. "Substantially similar" also refers to nucleic acid fragments wherein changes in one or more  
35 nucleotide bases does not affect the ability of the nucleic acid fragment to mediate alteration of gene expression by antisense or co-suppression technology. "Substantially similar" also refers to modifications of the nucleic acid fragments of the instant invention such as deletion or insertion of one or more nucleotides that do not substantially affect the functional properties of the resulting transcript vis-à-vis the ability to mediate alteration of gene



expression by antisense or co-suppression technology or alteration of the functional properties of the resulting protein molecule. It is therefore understood that the invention encompasses more than the specific exemplary sequences.

For example, it is well known in the art that antisense suppression and co-suppression of gene expression may be accomplished using nucleic acid fragments representing less than the entire coding region of a gene, and by nucleic acid fragments that do not share 100% sequence identity with the gene to be suppressed. Moreover, alterations in a gene which result in the production of a chemically equivalent amino acid at a given site, but do not effect the functional properties of the encoded protein, are well known in the art. Thus, a codon for the amino acid alanine, a hydrophobic amino acid, may be substituted by a codon encoding another less hydrophobic residue, such as glycine, or a more hydrophobic residue, such as valine, leucine, or isoleucine. Similarly, changes which result in substitution of one negatively charged residue for another, such as aspartic acid for glutamic acid, or one positively charged residue for another, such as lysine for arginine, can also be expected to produce a functionally equivalent product. Nucleotide changes which result in alteration of the N-terminal and C-terminal portions of the protein molecule would also not be expected to alter the activity of the protein. Each of the proposed modifications is well within the routine skill in the art, as is determination of retention of biological activity of the encoded products. Moreover, substantially similar nucleic acid fragments may also be characterized by their ability to hybridize, under stringent conditions (0.1X SSC, 0.1% SDS, 65°C), with the nucleic acid fragments disclosed herein.

Substantially similar nucleic acid fragments of the instant invention may also be characterized by the percent similarity of the amino acid sequences that they encode to the amino acid sequences disclosed herein, as determined by algorithms commonly employed by those skilled in this art. Preferred are those nucleic acid fragments whose nucleotide sequences encode amino acid sequences that are 80% similar to the amino acid sequences reported herein. More preferred nucleic acid fragments encode amino acid sequences that are 90% similar to the amino acid sequences reported herein. Most preferred are nucleic acid fragments that encode amino acid sequences that are 95% similar to the amino acid sequences reported herein. Sequence alignments and percent similarity calculations were performed using the Megalign program of the LASARGENE bioinformatics computing suite (DNASTAR Inc., Madison, WI). Multiple alignment of the amino acid sequences was performed using the Clustal method of alignment (Higgins, D. G. and Sharp, P. M. (1989) *CABIOS*. 5:151-153) with the default parameters (GAP PENALTY=10, GAP LENGTH PENALTY=10). Default parameters for pairwise alignments using the Clustal method were KTUPLE 1, GAP PENALTY=3, WINDOW=5 and DIAGONALS SAVED=5.

A "substantial portion" of an amino acid or nucleotide sequence comprises enough of the amino acid sequence of a polypeptide or the nucleotide sequence of a gene to afford putative identification of that polypeptide or gene, either by manual evaluation of the

sequence by one skilled in the art, or by computer-automated sequence comparison and identification using algorithms such as BLAST (Basic Local Alignment Search Tool; Altschul, S. F., et al., (1993) *J. Mol. Biol.* 215:403-410; see also www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/BLAST/). In general, a sequence of ten or more contiguous amino acids or thirty or more nucleotides is necessary in order to putatively identify a polypeptide or nucleic acid sequence as homologous to a known protein or gene. Moreover, with respect to nucleotide sequences, gene specific oligonucleotide probes comprising 20-30 contiguous nucleotides may be used in sequence-dependent methods of gene identification (e.g., Southern hybridization) and isolation (e.g., *in situ* hybridization of bacterial colonies or bacteriophage plaques). In addition, short oligonucleotides of 12-15 bases may be used as amplification primers in PCR in order to obtain a particular nucleic acid fragment comprising the primers. Accordingly, a "substantial portion" of a nucleotide sequence comprises enough of the sequence to afford specific identification and/or isolation of a nucleic acid fragment comprising the sequence. The instant specification teaches partial or complete amino acid and nucleotide sequences encoding one or more particular plant proteins. The skilled artisan, having the benefit of the sequences as reported herein, may now use all or a substantial portion of the disclosed sequences for purposes known to those skilled in this art. Accordingly, the instant invention comprises the complete sequences as reported in the accompanying Sequence Listing, as well as substantial portions of those sequences as defined above.

"Codon degeneracy" refers to divergence in the genetic code permitting variation of the nucleotide sequence without effecting the amino acid sequence of an encoded polypeptide. Accordingly, the instant invention relates to any nucleic acid fragment that encodes all or a substantial portion of the amino acid sequence encoding the phytoene synthase or the zeaxanthin epoxidase proteins as set forth in SEQ ID NOs:2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24 and 26. The skilled artisan is well aware of the "codon-bias" exhibited by a specific host cell in usage of nucleotide codons to specify a given amino acid. Therefore, when synthesizing a gene for improved expression in a host cell, it is desirable to design the gene such that its frequency of codon usage approaches the frequency of preferred codon usage of the host cell.

"Synthetic genes" can be assembled from oligonucleotide building blocks that are chemically synthesized using procedures known to those skilled in the art. These building blocks are ligated and annealed to form gene segments which are then enzymatically assembled to construct the entire gene. "Chemically synthesized", as related to a sequence of DNA, means that the component nucleotides were assembled *in vitro*. Manual chemical synthesis of DNA may be accomplished using well established procedures, or automated chemical synthesis can be performed using one of a number of commercially available machines. Accordingly, the genes can be tailored for optimal gene expression based on optimization of nucleotide sequence to reflect the codon bias of the host cell. The skilled

artisan appreciates the likelihood of successful gene expression if codon usage is biased towards those codons favored by the host. Determination of preferred codons can be based on a survey of genes derived from the host cell where sequence information is available.

5 "Gene" refers to a nucleic acid fragment that expresses a specific protein, including regulatory sequences preceding (5' non-coding sequences) and following (3' non-coding sequences) the coding sequence. "Native gene" refers to a gene as found in nature with its own regulatory sequences. "Chimeric gene" refers any gene that is not a native gene, comprising regulatory and coding sequences that are not found together in nature. Accordingly, a chimeric gene may comprise regulatory sequences and coding sequences that  
10 are derived from different sources, or regulatory sequences and coding sequences derived from the same source, but arranged in a manner different than that found in nature. "Endogenous gene" refers to a native gene in its natural location in the genome of an organism. A "foreign" gene refers to a gene not normally found in the host organism, but that is introduced into the host organism by gene transfer. Foreign genes can comprise  
15 native genes inserted into a non-native organism, or chimeric genes. A "transgene" is a gene that has been introduced into the genome by a transformation procedure.

"Coding sequence" refers to a DNA sequence that codes for a specific amino acid sequence. "Regulatory sequences" refer to nucleotide sequences located upstream (5' non-coding sequences), within, or downstream (3' non-coding sequences) of a coding sequence,  
20 and which influence the transcription, RNA processing or stability, or translation of the associated coding sequence. Regulatory sequences may include promoters, translation leader sequences, introns, and polyadenylation recognition sequences.

"Promoter" refers to a DNA sequence capable of controlling the expression of a coding sequence or functional RNA. In general, a coding sequence is located 3' to a  
25 promoter sequence. The promoter sequence consists of proximal and more distal upstream elements, the latter elements often referred to as enhancers. Accordingly, an "enhancer" is a DNA sequence which can stimulate promoter activity and may be an innate element of the promoter or a heterologous element inserted to enhance the level or tissue-specificity of a promoter. Promoters may be derived in their entirety from a native gene, or be composed of  
30 different elements derived from different promoters found in nature, or even comprise synthetic DNA segments. It is understood by those skilled in the art that different promoters may direct the expression of a gene in different tissues or cell types, or at different stages of development, or in response to different environmental conditions. Promoters which cause a gene to be expressed in most cell types at most times are commonly referred to as  
35 "constitutive promoters". New promoters of various types useful in plant cells are constantly being discovered; numerous examples may be found in the compilation by Okamuro and Goldberg, (1989) *Biochemistry of Plants* 15:1-82. It is further recognized that since in most cases the exact boundaries of regulatory sequences have not been completely defined, DNA fragments of different lengths may have identical promoter activity.

The "translation leader sequence" refers to a DNA sequence located between the promoter sequence of a gene and the coding sequence. The translation leader sequence is present in the fully processed mRNA upstream of the translation start sequence. The translation leader sequence may affect processing of the primary transcript to mRNA, mRNA stability or translation efficiency. Examples of translation leader sequences have been described (Turner, R. and Foster, G. D. (1995) *Molecular Biotechnology* 3:225).

The "3' non-coding sequences" refer to DNA sequences located downstream of a coding sequence and include polyadenylation recognition sequences and other sequences encoding regulatory signals capable of affecting mRNA processing or gene expression. The polyadenylation signal is usually characterized by affecting the addition of polyadenylic acid tracts to the 3' end of the mRNA precursor. The use of different 3' non-coding sequences is exemplified by Ingelbrecht et al., (1989) *Plant Cell* 1:671-680.

"RNA transcript" refers to the product resulting from RNA polymerase-catalyzed transcription of a DNA sequence. When the RNA transcript is a perfect complementary copy of the DNA sequence, it is referred to as the primary transcript or it may be a RNA sequence derived from posttranscriptional processing of the primary transcript and is referred to as the mature RNA. "Messenger RNA (mRNA)" refers to the RNA that is without introns and that can be translated into protein by the cell. "cDNA" refers to a double-stranded DNA that is complementary to and derived from mRNA. "Sense" RNA refers to RNA transcript that includes the mRNA and so can be translated into protein by the cell. "Antisense RNA" refers to a RNA transcript that is complementary to all or part of a target primary transcript or mRNA and that blocks the expression of a target gene (U.S. Pat. No. 5,107,065, incorporated herein by reference). The complementarity of an antisense RNA may be with any part of the specific gene transcript, i.e., at the 5' non-coding sequence, 3' non-coding sequence, introns, or the coding sequence. "Functional RNA" refers to sense RNA, antisense RNA, ribozyme RNA, or other RNA that may not be translated but yet has an effect on cellular processes.

The term "operably linked" refers to the association of nucleic acid sequences on a single nucleic acid fragment so that the function of one is affected by the other. For example, a promoter is operably linked with a coding sequence when it is capable of affecting the expression of that coding sequence (i.e., that the coding sequence is under the transcriptional control of the promoter). Coding sequences can be operably linked to regulatory sequences in sense or antisense orientation.

The term "expression", as used herein, refers to the transcription and stable accumulation of sense (mRNA) or antisense RNA derived from the nucleic acid fragment of the invention. Expression may also refer to translation of mRNA into a polypeptide. "Antisense inhibition" refers to the production of antisense RNA transcripts capable of suppressing the expression of the target protein. "Overexpression" refers to the production of a gene product in transgenic organisms that exceeds levels of production in normal or

non-transformed organisms. "Co-suppression" refers to the production of sense RNA transcripts capable of suppressing the expression of identical or substantially similar foreign or endogenous genes (U.S. Patent No. 5,231,020, incorporated herein by reference).

5 "Altered levels" refers to the production of gene product(s) in transgenic organisms in amounts or proportions that differ from that of normal or non-transformed organisms.

"Mature" protein refers to a post-translationally processed polypeptide; i.e., one from which any pre- or propeptides present in the primary translation product have been removed. "Precursor" protein refers to the primary product of translation of mRNA; i.e., with pre- and propeptides still present. Pre- and propeptides may be but are not limited to intracellular  
10 localization signals.

A "chloroplast transit peptide" is an amino acid sequence which is translated in conjunction with a protein and directs the protein to the chloroplast or other plastid types present in the cell in which the protein is made. "Chloroplast transit sequence" refers to a nucleotide sequence that encodes a chloroplast transit peptide. A "signal peptide" is an  
15 amino acid sequence which is translated in conjunction with a protein and directs the protein to the secretory system (Chrispeels, J. J., (1991) *Ann. Rev. Plant Phys. Plant Mol. Biol.* 42:21-53). If the protein is to be directed to a vacuole, a vacuolar targeting signal (*supra*) can further be added, or if to the endoplasmic reticulum, an endoplasmic reticulum retention signal (*supra*) may be added. If the protein is to be directed to the nucleus, any signal  
20 peptide present should be removed and instead a nuclear localization signal included (Raikhel (1992) *Plant Phys.* 100:1627-1632).

"Transformation" refers to the transfer of a nucleic acid fragment into the genome of a host organism, resulting in genetically stable inheritance. Host organisms containing the transformed nucleic acid fragments are referred to as "transgenic" organisms. Examples of  
25 methods of plant transformation include Agrobacterium-mediated transformation (De Blaere et al. (1987) *Meth. Enzymol.* 143:277) and particle-accelerated or "gene gun" transformation technology (Klein T. M. et al. (1987) *Nature (London)* 327:70-73; U.S. Patent No. 4,945,050).

Standard recombinant DNA and molecular cloning techniques used herein are well  
30 known in the art and are described more fully in Sambrook, J., Fritsch, E. F. and Maniatis, T. *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*; Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press: Cold Spring Harbor, 1989 (hereinafter "Maniatis").

Nucleic acid fragments encoding at least a portion of several carotenoid biosynthetic enzymes have been isolated and identified by comparison of random plant cDNA sequences  
35 to public databases containing nucleotide and protein sequences using the BLAST algorithms well known to those skilled in the art. Table 1 lists the proteins that are described herein, and the designation of the cDNA clones that comprise the nucleic acid fragments encoding these proteins.

**TABLE 1**  
**Carotenoid Biosynthetic Enzymes**

Enzyme	Clone	Plant
Phytoene Synthase	Contig of: p0008.cb3ld95rb csi1.pk0034.d8	Corn
	Contig of: p0121.cfrmo87r p0091.cmarc67r p0005.cbmej22r	Corn
	Contig of: rds1c.pk005.l5 rlr6.pk0028.g3 rds2c.pk007.fl6	Rice
	Contig of: rl0n.pk109.j7 rl0n.pk120.p4	Rice
	Contig of: rlm1n.pk001.a4 rcal1n.pk001.l8 rl0.pk0005.e5	Rice
	sl1.pk0029.h5	Soybean
	sl2.pk0045.b10	Soybean
	wrl.pk0139.g3	Wheat
	contig of: cbn2.pk0051.e8 p0031.ccmaj44r p0097.cqrag63r	Corn
	Contig of: p0110.cgsmmp01r p0012.cglae05r p0088.clrim55r crl1n.pk0033.d8	Corn
Zeaxanthin Epoxidase	sl1.pk0015.c4	Soybean
	sl2.pk0109.b6	Soybean

The nucleic acid fragments of the instant invention may be used to isolate cDNAs and genes encoding homologous proteins from the same or other plant species. Isolation of homologous genes using sequence-dependent protocols is well known in the art. Examples of sequence-dependent protocols include, but are not limited to, methods of nucleic acid hybridization, and methods of DNA and RNA amplification as exemplified by various uses of nucleic acid amplification technologies (e.g., polymerase chain reaction, ligase chain reaction).

For example, genes encoding other phytoene synthases or zeaxanthin epoxidases, either as cDNAs or genomic DNAs, could be isolated directly by using all or a portion of the

instant nucleic acid fragments as DNA hybridization probes to screen libraries from any desired plant employing methodology well known to those skilled in the art. Specific oligonucleotide probes based upon the instant nucleic acid sequences can be designed and synthesized by methods known in the art (Maniatis). Moreover, the entire sequences can be used directly to synthesize DNA probes by methods known to the skilled artisan such as random primer DNA labeling, nick translation, or end-labeling techniques, or RNA probes using available *in vitro* transcription systems. In addition, specific primers can be designed and used to amplify a part or all of the instant sequences. The resulting amplification products can be labeled directly during amplification reactions or labeled after amplification reactions, and used as probes to isolate full length cDNA or genomic fragments under conditions of appropriate stringency.

In addition, two short segments of the instant nucleic acid fragments may be used in polymerase chain reaction protocols to amplify longer nucleic acid fragments encoding homologous genes from DNA or RNA. The polymerase chain reaction may also be performed on a library of cloned nucleic acid fragments wherein the sequence of one primer is derived from the instant nucleic acid fragments, and the sequence of the other primer takes advantage of the presence of the polyadenylic acid tracts to the 3' end of the mRNA precursor encoding plant genes. Alternatively, the second primer sequence may be based upon sequences derived from the cloning vector. For example, the skilled artisan can follow the RACE protocol (Frohman et al., (1988) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 85:8998) to generate cDNAs by using PCR to amplify copies of the region between a single point in the transcript and the 3' or 5' end. Primers oriented in the 3' and 5' directions can be designed from the instant sequences. Using commercially available 3' RACE or 5' RACE systems (BRL), specific 3' or 5' cDNA fragments can be isolated (Ohara et al., (1989) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 86:5673; Loh et al., (1989) *Science* 243:217). Products generated by the 3' and 5' RACE procedures can be combined to generate full-length cDNAs (Frohman, M. A. and Martin, G. R., (1989) *Techniques* 1:165).

Availability of the instant nucleotide and deduced amino acid sequences facilitates immunological screening of cDNA expression libraries. Synthetic peptides representing portions of the instant amino acid sequences may be synthesized. These peptides can be used to immunize animals to produce polyclonal or monoclonal antibodies with specificity for peptides or proteins comprising the amino acid sequences. These antibodies can be then be used to screen cDNA expression libraries to isolate full-length cDNA clones of interest (Lerner, R. A. (1984) *Adv. Immunol.* 36:1; Maniatis).

The nucleic acid fragments of the instant invention may be used to create transgenic plants in which the disclosed phytoene synthase or zeaxanthin epoxidase are present at higher or lower levels than normal or in cell types or developmental stages in which they are not normally found. This would have the effect of altering the level of lycopene or zeaxanthin in those cells. Because the nucleotide sequence of corn clone cs1l.pk0034.d8 is

so divergent from known phytoene synthase genes it may be possible to overexpress it in transgenic plants without causing co-suppression. Co-suppression of phytoene synthase in rice may re-direct the carbon flux towards tocopherol biosynthesis to improve the grain eating qualities. Manipulation of the levels of zeaxanthin epoxidase in transgenic corn may result in higher levels of zeaxanthin, an important ingredient in animal feed.

Overexpression of the phytoene synthase or the zeaxanthin epoxidase proteins of the instant invention may be accomplished by first constructing a chimeric gene in which the coding region is operably linked to a promoter capable of directing expression of a gene in the desired tissues at the desired stage of development. For reasons of convenience, the chimeric gene may comprise promoter sequences and translation leader sequences derived from the same genes. 3' Non-coding sequences encoding transcription termination signals may also be provided. The instant chimeric gene may also comprise one or more introns in order to facilitate gene expression.

Plasmid vectors comprising the instant chimeric gene can then be constructed. The choice of plasmid vector is dependent upon the method that will be used to transform host plants. The skilled artisan is well aware of the genetic elements that must be present on the plasmid vector in order to successfully transform, select and propagate host cells containing the chimeric gene. The skilled artisan will also recognize that different independent transformation events will result in different levels and patterns of expression (Jones et al., (1985) *EMBO J.* 4:2411-2418; De Almeida et al., (1989) *Mol. Gen. Genetics* 218:78-86), and thus that multiple events must be screened in order to obtain lines displaying the desired expression level and pattern. Such screening may be accomplished by Southern analysis of DNA, Northern analysis of mRNA expression, Western analysis of protein expression, or phenotypic analysis.

For some applications it may be useful to direct the instant carotenoid biosynthetic enzyme to different cellular compartments, or to facilitate its secretion from the cell. It is thus envisioned that the chimeric gene described above may be further supplemented by altering the coding sequence to encode phytoene synthase or zeaxanthin epoxidase with appropriate intracellular targeting sequences such as transit sequences (Keegstra, K. (1989) *Cell* 56:247-253), signal sequences or sequences encoding endoplasmic reticulum localization (Chrispeels, J. J., (1991) *Ann. Rev. Plant Phys. Plant Mol. Biol.* 42:21-53), or nuclear localization signals (Raikhel, N. (1992) *Plant Phys.* 100:1627-1632) added and/or with targeting sequences that are already present removed. While the references cited give examples of each of these, the list is not exhaustive and more targeting signals of utility may be discovered in the future.

It may also be desirable to reduce or eliminate expression of genes encoding phytoene synthase or zeaxanthin epoxidase in plants for some applications. In order to accomplish this, a chimeric gene designed for co-suppression of the instant carotenoid biosynthetic enzyme can be constructed by linking a gene or gene fragment encoding a phytoene



synthase or a zeaxanthin epoxidase to plant promoter sequences. Alternatively, a chimeric gene designed to express antisense RNA for all or part of the instant nucleic acid fragment can be constructed by linking the gene or gene fragment in reverse orientation to plant promoter sequences. Either the co-suppression or antisense chimeric genes could be  
5 introduced into plants via transformation wherein expression of the corresponding endogenous genes are reduced or eliminated.

The instant phytoene synthase or zeaxanthin epoxidase (or portions thereof) may be produced in heterologous host cells, particularly in the cells of microbial hosts, and can be used to prepare antibodies to these proteins by methods well known to those skilled in  
10 the art. The antibodies are useful for detecting phytoene synthase or zeaxanthin epoxidase *in situ* in cells or *in vitro* in cell extracts. Preferred heterologous host cells for production of the instant phytoene synthase or zeaxanthin epoxidase are microbial hosts. Microbial expression systems and expression vectors containing regulatory sequences that direct high level expression of foreign proteins are well known to those skilled in the art. Any of these  
15 could be used to construct a chimeric gene for production of the instant phytoene synthase or zeaxanthin epoxidase. This chimeric gene could then be introduced into appropriate microorganisms via transformation to provide high level expression of the encoded carotenoid biosynthetic enzyme. An example of a vector for high level expression of the instant phytoene synthase or zeaxanthin epoxidase in a bacterial host is provided  
20 (Example 7).

Additionally, the instant phytoene synthase or zeaxanthin epoxidase can be used as targets to facilitate design and/or identification of inhibitors of those enzymes that may be useful as herbicides. This is desirable because the phytoene synthase or the zeaxanthin epoxidase described herein catalyze various steps in carotenoid biosynthesis. Accordingly,  
25 inhibition of the activity of one or more of the enzymes described herein could lead to inhibition plant growth. Thus, the instant phytoene synthase or zeaxanthin epoxidase could be appropriate for new herbicide discovery and design.

All or a substantial portion of the nucleic acid fragments of the instant invention may also be used as probes for genetically and physically mapping the genes that they are a part  
30 of, and as markers for traits linked to those genes. Such information may be useful in plant breeding in order to develop lines with desired phenotypes. For example, the instant nucleic acid fragments may be used as restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP) markers. Southern blots (Maniatis) of restriction-digested plant genomic DNA may be probed with the nucleic acid fragments of the instant invention. The resulting banding patterns may then  
35 be subjected to genetic analyses using computer programs such as MapMaker (Lander et al., (1987) *Genomics* 1:174-181) in order to construct a genetic map. In addition, the nucleic acid fragments of the instant invention may be used to probe Southern blots containing restriction endonuclease-treated genomic DNAs of a set of individuals representing parent and progeny of a defined genetic cross. Segregation of the DNA polymorphisms is noted

and used to calculate the position of the instant nucleic acid sequence in the genetic map previously obtained using this population (Botstein, D. et al., (1980) *Am. J. Hum. Genet.* 32:314-331).

5 The production and use of plant gene-derived probes for use in genetic mapping is described in R. Bernatzky, R. and Tanksley, S. D. (1986) *Plant Mol. Biol. Reporter* 4(1):37-41. Numerous publications describe genetic mapping of specific cDNA clones using the methodology outlined above or variations thereof. For example, F2 intercross populations, backcross populations, randomly mated populations, near isogenic lines, and other sets of individuals may be used for mapping. Such methodologies are well known to  
10 those skilled in the art.

Nucleic acid probes derived from the instant nucleic acid sequences may also be used for physical mapping (i.e., placement of sequences on physical maps; see Hoheisel, J. D., et al., In: *Nonmammalian Genomic Analysis: A Practical Guide*, Academic press 1996, pp. 319-346, and references cited therein).

15 In another embodiment, nucleic acid probes derived from the instant nucleic acid sequences may be used in direct fluorescence *in situ* hybridization (FISH) mapping (Trask, B. J. (1991) *Trends Genet.* 7:149-154). Although current methods of FISH mapping favor use of large clones (several to several hundred KB; see Laan, M. et al. (1995) *Genome Research* 5:13-20), improvements in sensitivity may allow performance of FISH mapping  
20 using shorter probes.

A variety of nucleic acid amplification-based methods of genetic and physical mapping may be carried out using the instant nucleic acid sequences. Examples include allele-specific amplification (Kazazian, H. H. (1989) *J. Lab. Clin. Med.* 114(2):95-96), polymorphism of PCR-amplified fragments (CAPS; Sheffield, V. C. et al. (1993) *Genomics* 25 16:325-332), allele-specific ligation (Landegren, U. et al. (1988) *Science* 241:1077-1080), nucleotide extension reactions (Sokolov, B. P. (1990) *Nucleic Acid Res.* 18:3671), Radiation Hybrid Mapping (Walter, M. A. et al. (1997) *Nature Genetics* 7:22-28) and Happy Mapping (Dear, P. H. and Cook, P. R. (1989) *Nucleic Acid Res.* 17:6795-6807). For these methods, the sequence of a nucleic acid fragment is used to design and produce primer pairs for use in  
30 the amplification reaction or in primer extension reactions. The design of such primers is well known to those skilled in the art. In methods employing PCR-based genetic mapping, it may be necessary to identify DNA sequence differences between the parents of the mapping cross in the region corresponding to the instant nucleic acid sequence. This, however, is generally not necessary for mapping methods.

35 Loss of function mutant phenotypes may be identified for the instant cDNA clones either by targeted gene disruption protocols or by identifying specific mutants for these genes contained in a maize population carrying mutations in all possible genes (Ballinger and Benzer, (1989) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci USA* 86:9402; Koes et al., (1995) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci USA* 92:8149; Bensen et al., (1995) *Plant Cell* 7:75). The latter approach may be

accomplished in two ways. First, short segments of the instant nucleic acid fragments may be used in polymerase chain reaction protocols in conjunction with a mutation tag sequence primer on DNAs prepared from a population of plants in which Mutator transposons or some other mutation-causing DNA element has been introduced (see Bensen, *supra*). The amplification of a specific DNA fragment with these primers indicates the insertion of the mutation tag element in or near the plant gene encoding the phytoene synthase or the zeaxanthin epoxidase. Alternatively, the instant nucleic acid fragment may be used as a hybridization probe against PCR amplification products generated from the mutation population using the mutation tag sequence primer in conjunction with an arbitrary genomic site primer, such as that for a restriction enzyme site-anchored synthetic adaptor. With either method, a plant containing a mutation in the endogenous gene encoding a phytoene synthase or a zeaxanthin epoxidase can be identified and obtained. This mutant plant can then be used to determine or confirm the natural function of the phytoene synthase or the zeaxanthin epoxidase gene product.

#### EXAMPLES

The present invention is further defined in the following Examples, in which all parts and percentages are by weight and degrees are Celsius, unless otherwise stated. It should be understood that these Examples, while indicating preferred embodiments of the invention, are given by way of illustration only. From the above discussion and these Examples, one skilled in the art can ascertain the essential characteristics of this invention, and without departing from the spirit and scope thereof, can make various changes and modifications of the invention to adapt it to various usages and conditions.

#### EXAMPLE 1

##### Composition of cDNA Libraries; Isolation and Sequencing of cDNA Clones

cDNA libraries representing mRNAs from various corn, rice, soybean and wheat tissues were prepared. The characteristics of the libraries are described below.

TABLE 2

cDNA Libraries from Corn, Rice, Soybean and Wheat

Library	Tissue	Clone
cbn2	Corn Developing Kernel Two Days After Pollination	cbn2.pk0051.e8
cr1n	Corn Root From 7 Day Old Seedlings*	cr1n.pk0033.d8
csi1	Corn Silk	csi1.pk0034.d8
p0005	Corn Immature Ear	p0005.cbmej22r
p0008	Corn Leaf, 3-Weeks-Old	p0008.cb3ld95rb
p0012	Corn Middle 3/4 of the 3rd Leaf Blade and Mid Rib From Green Leaves Treated with Jasmonic Acid (1 mg/ml in 0.02% Tween 20) for 24 Hours Before Collection	p0012.cglae05r
p0031	Corn Shoot Culture	p0031.ccmaj44r

Library	Tissue	Clone
p0088	Corn Leaf From Mutant Plant** Prior to Genetic Lesion Formation	p0088.clim55r
p0091	Corn Roots 2 and 3 Days After Germination, Pooled	p0091.cmarc67r
p0097	Corn V9 Whorl Section (7 cm) From Plant Infected Four Times With European Corn Borer	p0097.cqrag63r
p0110	Corn (Stages V3/V4) Leaf Tissue Minus Midrib Harvested 4 Hours, 24 Hours and 7 Days After Infiltration With Salicylic Acid, Pooled*	p0110.cgsmp01r
p0121	Corn Shank Ear Tissue Collected 5 Days After Pollination*	p0121.cfrmo87r
rca1n	Rice Callus*	rca1n.pk001.l8
rds1c	Rice Developing Seeds	rds1c.pk005.l5
rds2c	Rice Developing Seeds From Middle of the Plant	rds2c.pk007.f16
rl0	Rice 15 Day Old Leaf	rl0.pk0005.e5
rl0n	Rice 15 Day Old Leaf*	rl0n.pk109.j7
		rl0n.pk120.p4
rlm1n	Rice Leaf 15 Days After Germination Harvested 2-72 Hours Following Infection With <i>Magnaporthe grisea</i> (4360-R-62 and 4360-R-67) Normalized at 30 Degrees C for 24 Hours Using 10 Fold Excess Driver	rlm1n.pk001.a4
rls6	Rice Leaf 15 Days After Germination, 6 Hours After Infection of Strain <i>Magnaporthe grisea</i> 4360-R-67 (AVR2-YAMO); Susceptible	rlr6.pk0028.g3
sl1	Soybean Two-Week-Old Developing Seedlings	sl1.pk0015.c4
		sl1.pk0029.h5
sl2	Soybean Two-Week-Old Developing Seedlings Treated With 2.5 ppm chlorimuron	sl2.pk0045.b10
		sl2.pk0109.b6
wr1	Wheat Root From 7 Day Old Seedling	wr1.pk0139.g3

\*These libraries were normalized essentially as described in U.S. Patent No. 5,482,845

\*\*Simmons, C. et al. (1998) *Mol. Plant Microbe Interact.* 11:1110-1118

- 5 cDNA libraries were prepared in Uni-ZAP™ XR vectors according to the manufacturer's protocol (Stratagene Cloning Systems, La Jolla, CA). Conversion of the Uni-ZAP™ XR libraries into plasmid libraries was accomplished according to the protocol provided by Stratagene. Upon conversion, cDNA inserts were contained in the plasmid vector pBluescript. cDNA inserts from randomly picked bacterial colonies containing
- 10 recombinant pBluescript plasmids were amplified via polymerase chain reaction using primers specific for vector sequences flanking the inserted cDNA sequences or plasmid DNA was prepared from cultured bacterial cells. Amplified insert DNAs or plasmid DNAs were sequenced in dye-primer sequencing reactions to generate partial cDNA sequences

(expressed sequence tags or "ESTs"; see Adams, M. D. et al., (1991) *Science* 252:1651). The resulting ESTs were analyzed using a Perkin Elmer Model 377 fluorescent sequencer.

#### EXAMPLE 2

##### Identification of cDNA Clones

5 ESTs encoding carotenoid biosynthetic enzymes were identified by conducting BLAST (Basic Local Alignment Search Tool; Altschul, S. F., et al., (1993) *J. Mol. Biol.* 215:403-410; see also [www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/BLAST/](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/BLAST/)) searches for similarity to sequences contained in the BLAST "nr" database (comprising all non-redundant GenBank CDS translations, sequences derived from the 3-dimensional structure Brookhaven Protein Data Bank, the last major release of the SWISS-PROT protein sequence database, EMBL, and DDBJ databases). The cDNA sequences obtained in Example 1 were analyzed for similarity to all publicly available DNA sequences contained in the "nr" database using the BLASTN algorithm provided by the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI). The DNA sequences were translated in all reading frames and compared for similarity to all publicly available protein sequences contained in the "nr" database using the BLASTX algorithm (Gish, W. and States, D. J. (1993) *Nature Genetics* 3:266-272) provided by the NCBI. For convenience, the P-value (probability) of observing a match of a cDNA sequence to a sequence contained in the searched databases merely by chance as calculated by BLAST are reported herein as "pLog" values, which represent the negative of the logarithm of the reported P-value. Accordingly, the greater the pLog value, the greater the likelihood that the cDNA sequence and the BLAST "hit" represent homologous proteins.

#### EXAMPLE 3

##### Characterization of cDNA Clones Encoding Phytoene Synthase

The BLASTX search using the EST sequences from clones csl1.pk0034.d8, ssm.pk0011.d9, sl1.pk0069.e4, sl1.pk0029.h5, sl1.pk0073.g10, sl1.pk0031.b8 and wr1.pk0139.g3 revealed similarity of the proteins encoded by the cDNAs to Phytoene Synthase from corn, *Arabidopsis thaliana*, *Lycopersicon esculentum*, *Cucumis melo*, and *Capsicum annum* (GenBank Accession Nos. U32636, L25812, L23424, Z37543, X68017 respectively). Further analysis of the sequences from clones ssm.pk0011.d9 and sl1.pk0069.e4 revealed a significant region of overlap, thus affording the assembly of a contig encoding a portion of a soybean Phytoene Synthase. Likewise, further analysis of the sequences from clones sl1.pk0029.h5 and sl1.pk0073.g10 revealed a significant region of overlap, thus affording the assembly of an additional contig encoding a portion of a soybean Phytoene Synthase. The BLAST results for each of these ESTs and contigs are shown in Table 3:

**TABLE 3**  
**BLAST Results for Clones Encoding Polypeptides Homologous**  
**to Phytoene Synthase**

Clone	Organism	GenBank Accession No.	BLAST pLog Score
csi1.pk0034.d8	<i>Maize</i>	U32636	33.00
Contig of: ssm.pk0011.d9 sl1.pk0069.e4	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	L25812	54.40
Contig of: sl1.pk0029.h5 sl1.pk0073.g10	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	L23424	20.00
sl1.pk0031.b8	<i>Cucumis melo</i>	Z37543	50.00
wrl.pk0139.g3	<i>Capsicum annum</i>	X68017	31.70

- 5 TBLASTN analysis of the proprietary plant EST database indicated that other corn rice and soybean clones besides those mentioned above encoded phytoene synthetase. The BLASTX search using the nucleotide sequences of the contig assembled from a portion of the cDNA insert in clones p0121.cfrmo87r, p0091.cmarc67r and p0005.cbmej22r revealed similarity of the proteins encoded by the cDNAs to phytoene synthase from *Capsicum*
- 10 *annuum* (NCBI gi Accession No. 585749). The BLASTX search using the nucleotide sequences of the contig assembled from a portion of the cDNA insert in clones rds1c.pk005.l5, rlr6.pk0028.g3 and rds2c.pk007.fl6 and of the contig assembled from the entire cDNA insert in clone rl0.pk0005.e5 and a portion of the cDNA insert in clones rlm1n.pk001.a4 and rca1n.pk001.l8 revealed similarity of the proteins encoded by the
- 15 cDNAs to phytoene synthase from *Zea mays* (NCBI gi Accession No. 1346883). The BLASTX search using the nucleotide sequences from the contig assembled of a portion of the cDNA insert in clones rl0n.pk109.j7 and rl0n.pk120.p4 revealed similarity of the proteins encoded by the cDNAs to phytoene synthase 2 from *Lycopersicon esculentum* (NCBI gi Accession No. 585747). BLASTX search using the nucleotide sequences from the
- 20 entire cDNA insert in clone sl2.pk0045.b10 revealed similarity of the proteins encoded by the cDNAs to phytoene synthase from *Narcissus pseudonarcissus* (NCBI gi Accession No. 1709885). The BLAST results for each of these sequences are shown in Table 4:

**TABLE 4**  
**BLAST Results for Clones Encoding Polypeptides Homologous**  
**to Phytoene Synthase**

Clone	Organism	NCBI gi Accession No.	BLAST pLog Score
Contig of: p0121.cfrmo87r p0091.cmarc67r p0005.cbmej22r	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	585749	89.22
Contig of: rds1c.pk005.l5 rlr6.pk0028.g3 rds2c.pk007.f16	<i>Zea mays</i>	1346883	54.22
Contig of: rl0n.pk109.j7 rl0n.pk120.p4	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	585747	54.30
Contig of: rlm1n.pk001.a4 rca1n.pk001.l8 rl0.pk0005.e5	<i>Zea mays</i>	1346883	132.0
sl2.pk0045.b10	<i>Narcissus pseudonarcissus</i>	1709885	176.0

- 5 The sequence of the entire cDNA insert in clone cs11.pk0034.d8 was determined and a contig assembled with this sequence and a portion of the cDNA insert from clone p0008.cb31d95rb. The sequence of this contig is shown in SEQ ID NO:1; the deduced amino acid sequence of this cDNA is shown in SEQ ID NO:2. The amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:2 was evaluated by BLASTP, yielding a pLog value of 132.0 versus the
- 10 *Lycopersicon esculentum* phytoene synthase 2 sequence (NCBI gi Accession No. 585747; SEQ ID NO:27). The sequence of the contig assembled of a portion of the cDNA insert from clones p0121.cfrmo87r, p0091.cmarc67r and p0005.cbmej22r is shown in SEQ ID NO:3; the deduced amino acid sequence of this cDNA is shown in SEQ ID NO:4. The sequence of the contig assembled of a portion of the cDNA insert from clones
- 15 rds1c.pk005.l5, rlr6.pk0028.g3 and rds2c.pk007.f16 is shown in SEQ ID NO:5; the deduced amino acid sequence of this cDNA is shown in SEQ ID NO:6. The sequence of the contig assembled of a portion of the cDNA insert from clones rl0n.pk109.j7 and rl0n.pk120.p4 is shown in SEQ ID NO:7; the deduced amino acid sequence of this cDNA is shown in SEQ ID NO:8. The sequence of the contig assembled from the entire cDNA insert in clone
- 20 rl0.pk0005.e5 and a portion of the cDNA insert from clones rlm1n.pk001.a4 and rca1n.pk001.l8 is shown in SEQ ID NO:9; the deduced amino acid sequence of this cDNA is shown in SEQ ID NO:10. The sequence of the entire cDNA insert in clone sl1.pk0029.h5 was determined and is shown in SEQ ID NO:11; the deduced amino acid sequence of this cDNA is shown in SEQ ID NO:12. The EST sequences from clones ssm.pk0011.d9,
- 25 sl1.pk0069.e4 and sl1.pk0073.g10 are included in the sequence from the entire cDNA insert

in clone sl1.pk0029.h5. The amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:12 was evaluated by BLASTP, yielding a pLog value of 114.0 versus the *Cucumis melo* sequence (NCBI gi Accession No. 1346882). The sequence of the entire cDNA insert in clone sl2.pk0045.b10 was determined and is shown in SEQ ID NO:13; the deduced amino acid sequence of this cDNA is shown in SEQ ID NO:14. The EST sequences from clone sl1.pk0031.b8 is included in the sequence of the entire cDNA insert from clone sl2.pk0045.b10. The amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:14 was evaluated by BLASTP, yielding a pLog value of 153.0 versus the *Cucumis melo* sequence. The sequence of the entire cDNA insert in clone wr1.pk0139.g3 was determined and is shown in SEQ ID NO:15; the deduced amino acid sequence of this cDNA is shown in SEQ ID NO:16. The amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:16 was evaluated by BLASTP, yielding a pLog value of 118.0 versus the *Lycopersicon esculentum* sequence. Figure 1 presents an alignment of the amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs:2 and 14 with the *Lycopersicon esculentum* sequence (SEQ ID NO:27) and the *Cucumis melo* sequence (SEQ ID NO:28). The data in Table 5 presents a calculation of the percent similarity of the amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs:2 and 14 with the *Lycopersicon esculentum* sequence (SEQ ID NO:27) and the *Cucumis melo* sequence (SEQ ID NO:28).

TABLE 5

Percent Similarity of Amino Acid Sequences Deduced From the Nucleotide Sequences of cDNA Clones Encoding Polypeptides Homologous to Phytoene Synthase

Clone	SEQ ID NO.	Percent Similarity to	
		1346882	585747
Contig of: p0008.cb3ld95rb csi1.pk0034.d8	2	57.0	78.1
Contig of: p0121.cfrmo87r p0091.cmarc67r p0005.cbmej22r	4	70.4	74.2
Contig of: rds1c.pk005.l5 rlr6.pk0028.g3 rds2c.pk007.fl6	6	47.6	32.3
Contig of: rl0n.pk109.j7 rl0n.pk120.p4	8	82.4	82.4



Clone	SEQ ID NO.	Percent Similarity to	
		1346882	585747
Contig of: rlm1n.pk001.a4 rcal1n.pk001.l8 rl0.pk0005.e5	10	77.0	77.8
sl1.pk0029.h5	12	77.1	78.7
sl2.pk0045.b10	14	66.8	78.4
wrl.pk0139.g3	16	78.7	81.1

Sequence alignments and percent similarity calculations were performed using the Megalign program of the LASARGENE bioinformatics computing suite (DNASTAR Inc.,  
 5 Madison, WI). Multiple alignment of the amino acid sequences was performed using the Clustal method of alignment (Higgins, D.G. and Sharp, P.M. (1989) *CABIOS*. 5:151-153) with the default parameters (GAP PENALTY=10, GAP LENGTH PENALTY=10).

Sequence alignments and BLAST scores and probabilities indicate that the instant  
 10 nucleic acid fragments encode entire or nearly entire corn and soybean phytoene synthase and portions of corn, rice, soybean and wheat phytoene synthase isozymes. These sequences represent the first rice, soybean and wheat sequences encoding phytoene synthase, an entire corn variant which is 55.7% similar to the corn sequences available in the art (NCBI gi Accession Nos. 1346883 and 1098665) and a portion of a corn variant which is 72.0% similar to the art sequences.

15

#### EXAMPLE 4

##### Characterization of cDNA Clones Encoding Zeaxanthin Epoxidase

The BLASTX search using the nucleotide sequences from clones cbn2.pk0051.e8 and  
 20 cr1n.pk0033.d8, and the EST sequences from clone sl1.pk0015.c4 revealed similarity of the proteins encoded by the cDNAs to Zeaxanthin Epoxidase from *Lycopersicon esculentum* and *Nicotiana plumbaginifolia* (GenBank Accession Nos. Z83835 and X95732, respectively). The BLAST results for each of these sequences are shown in Table 6:

TABLE 6

25 BLASTn Results for Clones Encoding Polypeptides Homologous to Zeaxanthin Epoxidase

Clone	Organism	GenBank Accession No.	BLAST pLog Score
cbn2.pk0051.e8	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	Z83835	45.52
cr1n.pk0033.d8	<i>Nicotiana plumbaginifolia</i>	X95732	65.70
sl1.pk0015.c4	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	Z83835	8.30

TBLASTN analysis of the proprietary plant EST database indicated that another soybean clone besides sl1.pk0015.c4 also encoded zeaxanthin epoxidase. The BLASTX search using the EST sequences from the 5'terminal and 3'terminal portions of the cDNA insert in clone sl2.pk0109.b6 revealed similarity of the proteins encoded by the cDNAs to  
 5 zeaxanthin epoxidase from *Prunus armeniaca* (NCBI gi Accession No. 3264757), with pLog values of >254 and 41.70, respectively.

The sequence of the entire cDNA insert in clone cbn2.pk0051.e8 was determined and a contig assembled with this sequence and a portion of the cDNA insert from clones p0031.ccmaj44r and p0097.cqrag63r. The nucleotide sequence of this contig is shown in  
 10 SEQ ID NO:17; the deduced amino acid sequence of this cDNA is shown in SEQ ID NO:18. The sequence of the entire cDNA insert in clone cr1n.pk0033.d8 was determined and a contig assembled with this sequence and a portion of the cDNA insert from clones p0110.cgsmmp01r, p0012.cglae05r and p0088.clim55r. The nucleotide sequence of this contig is shown in SEQ ID NO:19; the deduced amino acid sequence of this cDNA is shown  
 15 in SEQ ID NO:20. The sequence of the entire cDNA insert in clone sl1.pk0015.c4 was determined and is shown in SEQ ID NO:21; the deduced amino acid sequence of this cDNA is shown in SEQ ID NO:22. The sequence of the 5'terminus of the cDNA insert in clone sl2.pk0109.b6 was determined and is shown in SEQ ID NO:23; the deduced amino acid sequence of this cDNA is shown in SEQ ID NO:24. The sequence of the 3'terminus of the  
 20 cDNA insert in clone sl2.pk0109.b6 was determined and is shown in SEQ ID NO:25; the deduced amino acid sequence of this cDNA is shown in SEQ ID NO:26.

The data in Table 7 presents a calculation of the percent similarity of the amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs:18, 20, 22, 24 and 26 and the *Lycopersicon esculentum* and *Prunus armeniaca* sequences.  
 25

TABLE 7

Percent Similarity of Amino Acid Sequences Deduced From the Nucleotide Sequences of cDNA Clones Encoding Polypeptides Homologous to Zeaxanthin Epoxidase

Clone	SEQ ID NO.	Percent Identity to	
		1772985	3264757
Contig of: cbn2.pk0051.e8 p0031.ccmaj44r p0097.cqrag63r	18	55.1	56.6
Contig of: p0110.cgsmmp01r p0012.cglae05r p0088.clim55r cr1n.pk0033.d8	20	66.5	64.9
sl1.pk0015.c4	22	51.9	51.9
5'end of sl2.pk0109.b6	24	66.1	72.7
3'end of sl2.pk0109.b6	26		

Sequence alignments and percent similarity calculations were performed using the Megalign program of the LASARGENE bioinformatics computing suite (DNASTAR Inc., Madison, WI). Multiple alignment of the amino acid sequences was performed using the Clustal method of alignment (Higgins, D. G. and Sharp, P. M. (1989) *CABIOS*. 5:151-153) with the default parameters (GAP PENALTY=10, GAP LENGTH PENALTY=10).

Sequence alignments and BLAST scores and probabilities indicate that the instant nucleic acid fragments encode entire or nearly entire soybean zeaxanthin epoxidase and portions of corn and soybean zeaxanthin epoxidase isozymes. These sequences represent the first corn and soybean sequences encoding zeaxanthin epoxidase.

#### EXAMPLE 5

##### Expression of Chimeric Genes in Monocot Cells

A chimeric gene comprising a cDNA encoding a carotenoid biosynthetic enzyme in sense orientation with respect to the maize 27 kD zein promoter that is located 5' to the cDNA fragment, and the 10 kD zein 3' end that is located 3' to the cDNA fragment, can be constructed. The cDNA fragment of this gene may be generated by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) of the cDNA clone using appropriate oligonucleotide primers. Cloning sites (Nco I or Sma I) can be incorporated into the oligonucleotides to provide proper orientation of the DNA fragment when inserted into the digested vector pML103 as described below. Amplification is then performed in a standard PCR. The amplified DNA is then digested with restriction enzymes Nco I and SmaI and fractionated on an agarose gel. The appropriate band can be isolated from the gel and combined with a 4.9 kb Nco I-Sma I fragment of the plasmid pML103. Plasmid pML103 has been deposited under the terms of the Budapest Treaty at ATCC (American Type Culture Collection, 10801 University Blvd., Manassas, VA 20110-2209), and bears accession number ATCC 97366. The DNA segment from pML103 contains a 1.05 kb Sal I-Nco I promoter fragment of the maize 27 kD zein gene and a 0.96 kb Sma I-Sal I fragment from the 3' end of the maize 10 kD zein gene in the vector pGem9Zf(+) (Promega). Vector and insert DNA can be ligated at 15°C overnight, essentially as described (Maniatis). The ligated DNA may then be used to transform *E. coli* XL1-Blue (Epicurian Coli XL-1 Blue™; Stratagene). Bacterial transformants can be screened by restriction enzyme digestion of plasmid DNA and limited nucleotide sequence analysis using the dideoxy chain termination method (Sequenase™ DNA Sequencing Kit; U.S. Biochemical). The resulting plasmid construct would comprise a chimeric gene encoding, in the 5' to 3' direction, the maize 27 kD zein promoter, a cDNA fragment encoding a carotenoid biosynthetic enzyme, and the 10 kD zein 3' region.

The chimeric gene described above can then be introduced into corn cells by the following procedure. Immature corn embryos can be dissected from developing caryopses derived from crosses of the inbred corn lines H99 and LH132. The embryos are isolated 10 to 11 days after pollination when they are 1.0 to 1.5 mm long. The embryos are then placed

with the axis-side facing down and in contact with agarose-solidified N6 medium (Chu et al., (1975) *Sci. Sin. Peking* 18:659-668). The embryos are kept in the dark at 27°C. Friable embryogenic callus consisting of undifferentiated masses of cells with somatic proembryoids and embryoids borne on suspensor structures proliferates from the scutellum of these immature embryos. The embryogenic callus isolated from the primary explant can be cultured on N6 medium and sub-cultured on this medium every 2 to 3 weeks.

The plasmid, p35S/Ac (obtained from Dr. Peter Eckes, Hoechst Ag, Frankfurt, Germany) may be used in transformation experiments in order to provide for a selectable marker. This plasmid contains the *Pat* gene (see European Patent Publication 0 242 236) which encodes phosphinothricin acetyl transferase (PAT). The enzyme PAT confers resistance to herbicidal glutamine synthetase inhibitors such as phosphinothricin. The *pat* gene in p35S/Ac is under the control of the 35S promoter from Cauliflower Mosaic Virus (Odell et al. (1985) *Nature* 313:810-812) and the 3' region of the nopaline synthase gene from the T-DNA of the Ti plasmid of *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*.

The particle bombardment method (Klein T. M. et al., (1987) *Nature* 327:70-73) may be used to transfer genes to the callus culture cells. According to this method, gold particles (1 µm in diameter) are coated with DNA using the following technique. Ten µg of plasmid DNAs are added to 50 µL of a suspension of gold particles (60 mg per mL). Calcium chloride (50 µL of a 2.5 M solution) and spermidine free base (20 µL of a 1.0 M solution) are added to the particles. The suspension is vortexed during the addition of these solutions. After 10 minutes, the tubes are briefly centrifuged (5 sec at 15,000 rpm) and the supernatant removed. The particles are resuspended in 200 µL of absolute ethanol, centrifuged again and the supernatant removed. The ethanol rinse is performed again and the particles resuspended in a final volume of 30 µL of ethanol. An aliquot (5 µL) of the DNA-coated gold particles can be placed in the center of a Kapton™ flying disc (Bio-Rad Labs). The particles are then accelerated into the corn tissue with a Biolistic™ PDS-1000/He (Bio-Rad Instruments, Hercules CA), using a helium pressure of 1000 psi, a gap distance of 0.5 cm and a flying distance of 1.0 cm.

For bombardment, the embryogenic tissue is placed on filter paper over agarose-solidified N6 medium. The tissue is arranged as a thin lawn and covered a circular area of about 5 cm in diameter. The petri dish containing the tissue can be placed in the chamber of the PDS-1000/He approximately 8 cm from the stopping screen. The air in the chamber is then evacuated to a vacuum of 28 inches of Hg. The macrocarrier is accelerated with a helium shock wave using a rupture membrane that bursts when the He pressure in the shock tube reaches 1000 psi.

Seven days after bombardment the tissue can be transferred to N6 medium that contains gluphosinate (2 mg per liter) and lacks casein or proline. The tissue continues to grow slowly on this medium. After an additional 2 weeks the tissue can be transferred to fresh N6 medium containing gluphosinate. After 6 weeks, areas of about 1 cm in diameter

of actively growing callus can be identified on some of the plates containing the glufosinate-supplemented medium. These calli may continue to grow when sub-cultured on the selective medium.

- Plants can be regenerated from the transgenic callus by first transferring clusters of tissue to N6 medium supplemented with 0.2 mg per liter of 2,4-D. After two weeks the tissue can be transferred to regeneration medium (Fromm et al., (1990) *Bio/Technology* 8:833-839).

#### EXAMPLE 6

##### Expression of Chimeric Genes in Dicot Cells

- A seed-specific expression cassette composed of the promoter and transcription terminator from the gene encoding the  $\beta$  subunit of the seed storage protein phaseolin from the bean *Phaseolus vulgaris* (Doyle et al. (1986) *J. Biol. Chem.* 261:9228-9238) can be used for expression of the instant carotenoid biosynthetic enzyme in transformed soybean. The phaseolin cassette includes about 500 nucleotides upstream (5') from the translation initiation codon and about 1650 nucleotides downstream (3') from the translation stop codon of phaseolin. Between the 5' and 3' regions are the unique restriction endonuclease sites Nco I (which includes the ATG translation initiation codon), Sma I, Kpn I and Xba I. The entire cassette is flanked by Hind III sites.

- The cDNA fragment of this gene may be generated by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) of the cDNA clone using appropriate oligonucleotide primers. Cloning sites can be incorporated into the oligonucleotides to provide proper orientation of the DNA fragment when inserted into the expression vector. Amplification is then performed as described above, and the isolated fragment is inserted into a pUC18 vector carrying the seed expression cassette.

- Soybean embryos may then be transformed with the expression vector comprising sequences encoding a carotenoid biosynthetic enzyme. To induce somatic embryos, cotyledons, 3-5 mm in length dissected from surface sterilized, immature seeds of the soybean cultivar A2872, can be cultured in the light or dark at 26°C on an appropriate agar medium for 6-10 weeks. Somatic embryos which produce secondary embryos are then excised and placed into a suitable liquid medium. After repeated selection for clusters of somatic embryos which multiplied as early, globular staged embryos, the suspensions are maintained as described below.

- Soybean embryogenic suspension cultures can maintained in 35 mL liquid media on a rotary shaker, 150 rpm, at 26°C with florescent lights on a 16:8 hour day/night schedule. Cultures are subcultured every two weeks by inoculating approximately 35 mg of tissue into 35 mL of liquid medium.

Soybean embryogenic suspension cultures may then be transformed by the method of particle gun bombardment (Klein T. M. et al. (1987) *Nature* (London) 327:70-73, U.S.

Patent No. 4,945,050). A DuPont Biolistic™ PDS1000/HE instrument (helium retrofit) can be used for these transformations.

A selectable marker gene which can be used to facilitate soybean transformation is a chimeric gene composed of the 35S promoter from Cauliflower Mosaic Virus (Odell et al. (1985) *Nature* 313:810-812), the hygromycin phosphotransferase gene from plasmid pJR225 (from *E. coli*; Gritz et al.(1983) *Gene* 25:179-188) and the 3' region of the nopaline synthase gene from the T-DNA of the Ti plasmid of *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*. The seed expression cassette comprising the phaseolin 5' region, the fragment encoding the carotenoid biosynthetic enzyme and the phaseolin 3' region can be isolated as a restriction fragment. This fragment can then be inserted into a unique restriction site of the vector carrying the marker gene.

To 50 µL of a 60 mg/mL 1 µm gold particle suspension is added (in order): 5 µL DNA (1 µg/µL), 20 µl spermidine (0.1 M), and 50 µL CaCl<sub>2</sub> (2.5 M). The particle preparation is then agitated for three minutes, spun in a microfuge for 10 seconds and the supernatant removed. The DNA-coated particles are then washed once in 400 µL 70% ethanol and resuspended in 40 µL of anhydrous ethanol. The DNA/particle suspension can be sonicated three times for one second each. Five µL of the DNA-coated gold particles are then loaded on each macro carrier disk.

Approximately 300-400 mg of a two-week-old suspension culture is placed in an empty 60x15 mm petri dish and the residual liquid removed from the tissue with a pipette. For each transformation experiment, approximately 5-10 plates of tissue are normally bombarded. Membrane rupture pressure is set at 1100 psi and the chamber is evacuated to a vacuum of 28 inches mercury. The tissue is placed approximately 3.5 inches away from the retaining screen and bombarded three times. Following bombardment, the tissue can be divided in half and placed back into liquid and cultured as described above.

Five to seven days post bombardment, the liquid media may be exchanged with fresh media, and eleven to twelve days post bombardment with fresh media containing 50 mg/mL hygromycin. This selective media can be refreshed weekly. Seven to eight weeks post bombardment, green, transformed tissue may be observed growing from untransformed, necrotic embryogenic clusters. Isolated green tissue is removed and inoculated into individual flasks to generate new, clonally propagated, transformed embryogenic suspension cultures. Each new line may be treated as an independent transformation event. These suspensions can then be subcultured and maintained as clusters of immature embryos or regenerated into whole plants by maturation and germination of individual somatic embryos.

35

#### EXAMPLE 7

##### Expression of Chimeric Genes in Microbial Cells

The cDNAs encoding the instant carotenoid biosynthetic enzymes can be inserted into the T7 *E. coli* expression vector pBT430. This vector is a derivative of pET-3a (Rosenberg et al. (1987) *Gene* 56:125-135) which employs the bacteriophage T7 RNA polymerase/T7

promoter system. Plasmid pBT430 was constructed by first destroying the EcoR I and Hind III sites in pET-3a at their original positions. An oligonucleotide adaptor containing EcoR I and Hind III sites was inserted at the BamH I site of pET-3a. This created pET-3aM with additional unique cloning sites for insertion of genes into the expression vector. Then, the Nde I site at the position of translation initiation was converted to an Nco I site using oligonucleotide-directed mutagenesis. The DNA sequence of pET-3aM in this region, 5'-CATATGG, was converted to 5'-CCCATGG in pBT430.

Plasmid DNA containing a cDNA may be appropriately digested to release a nucleic acid fragment encoding the protein. This fragment may then be purified on a 1% NuSieve GTG™ low melting agarose gel (FMC). Buffer and agarose contain 10 µg/ml ethidium bromide for visualization of the DNA fragment. The fragment can then be purified from the agarose gel by digestion with GELase™ (Epicentre Technologies) according to the manufacturer's instructions, ethanol precipitated, dried and resuspended in 20 µL of water. Appropriate oligonucleotide adapters may be ligated to the fragment using T4 DNA ligase (New England Biolabs, Beverly, MA). The fragment containing the ligated adapters can be purified from the excess adapters using low melting agarose as described above. The vector pBT430 is digested, dephosphorylated with alkaline phosphatase (NEB) and deproteinized with phenol/chloroform as described above. The prepared vector pBT430 and fragment can then be ligated at 16°C for 15 hours followed by transformation into DH5 electrocompetent cells (GIBCO BRL). Transformants can be selected on agar plates containing LB media and 100 µg/mL ampicillin. Transformants containing the gene encoding the carotenoid biosynthetic enzyme are then screened for the correct orientation with respect to the T7 promoter by restriction enzyme analysis.

For high level expression, a plasmid clone with the cDNA insert in the correct orientation relative to the T7 promoter can be transformed into *E. coli* strain BL21(DE3) (Studier et al. (1986) *J. Mol. Biol.* 189:113-130). Cultures are grown in LB medium containing ampicillin (100 mg/L) at 25°C. At an optical density at 600 nm of approximately 1, IPTG (isopropylthio-β-galactoside, the inducer) can be added to a final concentration of 0.4 mM and incubation can be continued for 3 h at 25°. Cells are then harvested by centrifugation and re-suspended in 50 µL of 50 mM Tris-HCl at pH 8.0 containing 0.1 mM DTT and 0.2 mM phenyl methylsulfonyl fluoride. A small amount of 1 mm glass beads can be added and the mixture sonicated 3 times for about 5 seconds each time with a microprobe sonicator. The mixture is centrifuged and the protein concentration of the supernatant determined. One µg of protein from the soluble fraction of the culture can be separated by SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis. Gels can be observed for protein bands migrating at the expected molecular weight.

### EXAMPLE 8

#### Evaluating Compounds for Their Ability to Inhibit the Activity of Carotenoid Biosynthetic Enzymes

The carotenoid biosynthetic enzymes described herein may be produced using any  
5 number of methods known to those skilled in the art. Such methods include, but are not  
limited to, expression in bacteria as described in Example 7, or expression in eukaryotic cell  
culture, *in planta*, and using viral expression systems in suitably infected organisms or cell  
lines. The instant carotenoid biosynthetic enzymes may be expressed either as mature forms  
10 of the proteins as observed *in vivo* or as fusion proteins by covalent attachment to a variety  
of enzymes, proteins or affinity tags. Common fusion protein partners include glutathione  
S-transferase ("GST"), thioredoxin ("Trx"), maltose binding protein, and C- and/or  
N-terminal hexahistidine polypeptide ("His<sub>6</sub>"). The fusion proteins may be engineered  
with a protease recognition site at the fusion point so that fusion partners can be separated by  
15 protease digestion to yield intact mature enzyme. Examples of such proteases include  
thrombin, enterokinase and factor Xa. However, any protease can be used which specifically  
cleaves the peptide connecting the fusion protein and the enzyme.

Purification of the instant carotenoid biosynthetic enzymes, if desired, may utilize any  
number of separation technologies familiar to those skilled in the art of protein purification.  
Examples of such methods include, but are not limited to, homogenization, filtration,  
20 centrifugation, heat denaturation, ammonium sulfate precipitation, desalting, pH  
precipitation, ion exchange chromatography, hydrophobic interaction chromatography and  
affinity chromatography, wherein the affinity ligand represents a substrate, substrate analog  
or inhibitor. When the carotenoid biosynthetic enzymes are expressed as fusion proteins, the  
purification protocol may include the use of an affinity resin which is specific for the fusion  
25 protein tag attached to the expressed enzyme or an affinity resin containing ligands which  
are specific for the enzyme. For example, a carotenoid biosynthetic enzyme may be  
expressed as a fusion protein coupled to the C-terminus of thioredoxin. In addition, a (His)<sub>6</sub>  
peptide may be engineered into the N-terminus of the fused thioredoxin moiety to afford  
additional opportunities for affinity purification. Other suitable affinity resins could be  
30 synthesized by linking the appropriate ligands to any suitable resin such as Sepharose-4B. In  
an alternate embodiment, a thioredoxin fusion protein may be eluted using dithiothreitol;  
however, elution may be accomplished using other reagents which interact to displace the  
thioredoxin from the resin. These reagents include  $\beta$ -mercaptoethanol or other reduced  
thiol. The eluted fusion protein may be subjected to further purification by traditional means  
35 as stated above, if desired. Proteolytic cleavage of the thioredoxin fusion protein and the  
enzyme may be accomplished after the fusion protein is purified or while the protein is still  
bound to the ThioBond™ affinity resin or other resin.

Crude, partially purified or purified enzyme, either alone or as a fusion protein, may be  
utilized in assays for the evaluation of compounds for their ability to inhibit enzymatic



activation of the carotenoid biosynthetic enzymes disclosed herein. Assays may be conducted under well known experimental conditions which permit optimal enzymatic activity. For example, assays for phytoene synthase are presented by Neudert U. et al. (1998) *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* 1392:51-58. Assays for zeaxanthin epoxidase are presented

5 by Bouvier F. et al. (1996) *J. Biol. Chem.* 271:28861-28867).

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. An isolated nucleic acid fragment encoding all or a substantial portion of a phytoene synthase comprising a member selected from the group consisting of:
  - 5 (a) an isolated nucleic acid fragment encoding all or a substantial portion of the amino acid sequence set forth in a member selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:4, SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:8, SEQ ID NO:10, SEQ ID NO:12, SEQ ID NO:14 and SEQ ID NO:16;
  - 10 (b) an isolated nucleic acid fragment that is substantially similar to an isolated nucleic acid fragment encoding all or a substantial portion of the amino acid sequence set forth in a member selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:4, SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:8, SEQ ID NO:10, SEQ ID NO:12, SEQ ID NO:14 and SEQ ID NO:16; and
  - 15 (c) an isolated nucleic acid fragment that is complementary to (a) or (b).
2. The isolated nucleic acid fragment of Claim 1 wherein the nucleotide sequence of the fragment comprises all or a portion of the sequence set forth in a member selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:7,
  - 20 SEQ ID NO:9, SEQ ID NO:11, SEQ ID NO:13 and SEQ ID NO:15.
3. A chimeric gene comprising the nucleic acid fragment of Claim 1 operably linked to suitable regulatory sequences.
4. A transformed host cell comprising the chimeric gene of Claim 3.
5. A phytoene synthase polypeptide comprising all or a substantial portion of the
  - 25 amino acid sequence set forth in a member selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:4, SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:8, SEQ ID NO:10, SEQ ID NO:12, SEQ ID NO:14 and SEQ ID NO:16.
6. An isolated nucleic acid fragment encoding all or a substantial portion of a zeaxanthin epoxidase comprising a member selected from the group consisting of:
  - 30 (a) an isolated nucleic acid fragment encoding all or a substantial portion of the amino acid sequence set forth in a member selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:18, SEQ ID NO:20, SEQ ID NO:22, SEQ ID NO:24 and SEQ ID NO:26;
  - (b) an isolated nucleic acid fragment that is substantially similar to an
    - 35 isolated nucleic acid fragment encoding all or a substantial portion of the amino acid sequence set forth in a member selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:18, SEQ ID NO:20, SEQ ID NO:22, SEQ ID NO:24 and SEQ ID NO:26; and
  - (c) an isolated nucleic acid fragment that is complementary to (a) or (b).

7. The isolated nucleic acid fragment of Claim 6 wherein the nucleotide sequence of the fragment comprises all or a portion of the sequence set forth in a member selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:17, SEQ ID NO:19, SEQ ID NO:21, SEQ ID NO:23 and SEQ ID NO:25.
- 5        8. A chimeric gene comprising the nucleic acid fragment of Claim 6 operably linked to suitable regulatory sequences.
9. A transformed host cell comprising the chimeric gene of Claim 8.
- 10       10. A zeaxanthin epoxidase polypeptide comprising all or a substantial portion of the amino acid sequence set forth in a member selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:18, SEQ ID NO:20, SEQ ID NO:22, SEQ ID NO:24 and SEQ ID NO:26.
11. A method of altering the level of expression of a carotenoid biosynthetic enzyme in a host cell comprising:
- (a) transforming a host cell with the chimeric gene of any of Claims 3 and 8; and
- 15       (b) growing the transformed host cell produced in step (a) under conditions that are suitable for expression of the chimeric gene wherein expression of the chimeric gene results in production of altered levels of a carotenoid biosynthetic enzyme in the transformed host cell.
12. A method of obtaining a nucleic acid fragment encoding all or a substantial portion of the amino acid sequence encoding a carotenoid biosynthetic enzyme comprising:
- (a) probing a cDNA or genomic library with the nucleic acid fragment of any of Claims 1 and 6;
- (b) identifying a DNA clone that hybridizes with the nucleic acid fragment of any of Claims 1 and 6;
- 25       (c) isolating the DNA clone identified in step (b); and
- (d) sequencing the cDNA or genomic fragment that comprises the clone isolated in step (c)
- wherein the sequenced nucleic acid fragment encodes all or a substantial portion of the amino acid sequence encoding a carotenoid biosynthetic enzyme.
- 30       13. A method of obtaining a nucleic acid fragment encoding a substantial portion of an amino acid sequence encoding a carotenoid biosynthetic enzyme comprising:
- (a) synthesizing an oligonucleotide primer corresponding to a portion of the sequence set forth in any of SEQ ID NOs:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23 and 25; and
- 35       (b) amplifying a cDNA insert present in a cloning vector using the oligonucleotide primer of step (a) and a primer representing sequences of the cloning vector
- wherein the amplified nucleic acid fragment encodes a substantial portion of an amino acid sequence encoding a carotenoid biosynthetic enzyme.

14. The product of the method of Claim 12.
15. The product of the method of Claim 13.
16. A method for evaluating at least one compound for its ability to inhibit the activity of a carotenoid biosynthetic enzyme, the method comprising the steps of:
  - 5 (a) transforming a host cell with a chimeric gene comprising a nucleic acid fragment encoding a carotenoid biosynthetic enzyme, operably linked to suitable regulatory sequences;
  - (b) growing the transformed host cell under conditions that are suitable for expression of the chimeric gene wherein expression of the chimeric  
10 gene results in production of the carotenoid biosynthetic enzyme encoded by the operably linked nucleic acid fragment in the transformed host cell;
  - (c) optionally purifying the carotenoid biosynthetic enzyme expressed by the transformed host cell;
  - 15 (d) treating the carotenoid biosynthetic enzyme with a compound to be tested; and
  - (e) comparing the activity of the carotenoid biosynthetic enzyme that has been treated with a test compound to the activity of an untreated carotenoid biosynthetic enzyme,
  - 20 thereby selecting compounds with potential for inhibitory activity.

# FIGURE 1

```

** ***** ** * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
SEQ ID NO: 27      HITPQALDRWEARLEDIFNGRPFEDMLDAALSDTVSRFPVDIQFFRDMVEGMRMDLWKSRY
SEQ ID NO: 28      YITPTALDRWEKRLDFTGRPYDMLDAALSDTISRFPIDIQFFRDMIEGMRSDLRKTRY
SEQ ID NO: 02      YITPTALDRWEKRLDLEFGRPYDMDAALSDTVSKFPVDIQFFKDMVQGMRLDLWKSRY
SEQ ID NO: 14      HITPGALDRWEQRLSDVFEGRPYDMDAALSHTVSKYPVDIQFFKDMIEGMRVDLRKSRY
181
240

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## FIGURE 1 (CONTINUED)

```

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SEQ ID NO: 28 NNFDELYMYCYVAGTVGLMSVPVPMGIAPIESKATTESVYSAALALGIANQLTNILRDVGE
SEQ ID NO: 02 MTFDELYLYCYVAGTVGLMTVPVPMGIAPIESKATTESVYNAALALGIANQLTNILRDVGE
SEQ ID NO: 14 NNFDELYLYCYVAGTVGLMSVPVPMGIAPIESNASSESINYNAALALGIANQLTNILRDVGE
300
241

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SEQ ID NO: 27 DARRGRVYLPQDELAQAAGLSDEDFAGKVTDKWRIFMKKQIQARKFFDEAEKGVTELS
SEQ ID NO: 28 DARRGRIYLPQDELAQAAGLSDEDFKGVVTNRWRNFMKRQIKRARMFFEEAERGVELSQ
SEQ ID NO: 02 DARRGRIYLPQDELAQAAGLSEEDIFRGKVTGKWRRFMKGQIQARLFFDEAEKGVTHLDS
SEQ ID NO: 14 DARRGRVYLPQDELAQAAGLSDDDFRGRVTDKWRKFMKGQIKRARMFFDEAERGVAELNS
301
360

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SEQ ID NO: 27 ASRWPVLASLLYRKILDEIEANDYNNFTRRAYVSKPKLLTLPIAYARSLVPPKSTSCP
SEQ ID NO: 28 ASRWPVWASLLYRQILDEIEANDYNNFTKRAYVGKPKLLALPVA YGKSLLP-----CS
SEQ ID NO: 02 ASRWPVLASLWLYRQILDAIEANDYNNFTKRAYVGKAKKLLSLPLAYARAAVAP.-----
SEQ ID NO: 14 ASRWPVWASLLYRQILDSIEANDYNNFTKRAYVGKVKKLLSLPTAYGFSLLGPQKFTKM
361
420

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SEQ ID NO: 27 L--AKT
SEQ ID NO: 28 LRNGQT
SEQ ID NO: 02 -----
SEQ ID NO: 14 VR--R.
421 426

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SEQUENCE LISTING

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&lt;120&gt; CAROTENOID BIOSYNTHESIS ENZYMES

&lt;130&gt; BB-1115-B

&lt;140&gt;

&lt;141&gt;

&lt;150&gt; 60/083,042

&lt;151&gt; APRIL 24, 1998

&lt;160&gt; 28

&lt;170&gt; MICROSOFT OFFICE 97

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&lt;211&gt; 1448

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Zea mays

&lt;400&gt; 1

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&lt;211&gt; 408

&lt;212&gt; PRT

&lt;213&gt; Zea mays

&lt;400&gt; 2

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                20                25                30

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 65 70 75 80  
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 Asp Met Val Gln Gly Met Arg Leu Asp Leu Trp Lys Ser Arg Tyr Met  
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 Thr Phe Asp Glu Leu Tyr Leu Tyr Cys Tyr Tyr Val Ala Gly Thr Gln  
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 Ser Lys Phe Pro Val Asp Ile Gln Pro Phe Lys Asp Met Val Gln Gly  
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 245 250 255  
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 260 265 270  
 Tyr Asn Ala Ala Leu Ala Leu Gly Ile Ala Asn Gln Leu Thr Asn Ile  
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 Gly Lys Val Thr Gly Lys Trp Arg Arg Phe Met Lys Gly Gln Ile Gln  
 325 330 335  
 Arg Ala Arg Leu Phe Phe Asp Glu Ala Glu Lys Gly Val Thr His Leu  
 340 345 350



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Gln Ile Leu Asp Ala Ile Glu Ala Asn Asp Tyr Asn Asn Phe Thr Lys  
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 35 40 45  
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&lt;213&gt; Oryza sativa

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          20              25              30

Pro Gly Glu Ile Ala Arg Thr Ser Pro Val Tyr Ser Ser Leu Thr Val
      35              40              45

Thr Pro Ala Gly Glu Ala Val Ile Ser Ser Glu Gln Lys Val Tyr Asp
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Val Val Leu Lys Gln Ala Ala Leu Leu Lys Arg His Leu Arg Pro Gln
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Pro His Thr Ile Pro Ile Val Pro Lys Asp Leu Asp Leu Pro Arg Asn
          85              90              95

Gly Leu Lys Gln Ala Tyr His Arg Cys Gly Glu Ile Cys Glu Glu Tyr
      100              105              110

Ala Lys Thr Phe Tyr Leu Gly Thr Met Leu Met Thr Glu Asp Arg Arg
      115              120              125

Xaa Ala Ile Trp Ala Ile Tyr Val Trp Cys Arg Arg Ala Asn Glu Leu
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 35 40 45  
 Lys Asp Met Ile Glu Gly Met Arg Leu Asp Leu Trp Lys Ser Arg Tyr  
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 Arg Ser Phe Asp Glu Leu Tyr Leu Tyr Cys Tyr Tyr Val Ala Gly Thr  
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Thr Ile Ser Lys Phe Pro Ile Asp Ile Gln Pro Phe Arg Asp Met Ile  
35 40 45  
Glu Gly Met Arg Ser Asp Leu Arg Lys Thr Arg Tyr Lys Asn Phe Asp  
50 55 60  
Glu Leu Tyr Met Tyr Cys Tyr Tyr Val Ala Gly Thr Val Gly Leu Met  
65 70 75 80  
Ser Val Pro Val Met Gly Ile Ala Pro Glu Ser Lys Ala Thr Thr Glu  
85 90 95  
Ser Val Tyr Ser Ala Ala Leu Ala Leu Gly Asn Ala Asn Gln Leu Thr  
100 105 110  
Asn Ile Leu Arg Asp Val Gly Glu Asp Ala Arg Arg Gly Arg Ile Tyr  
115 120 125

Leu Pro Gln Asp Glu Leu Ala Glu Ala Arg Leu Ser Asp Glu Asp Ile  
 130 135 140  
 Phe Asn Gly Val Val Thr Asn Lys Trp Arg Ser Phe Met Lys Arg Gln  
 145 150 155 160  
 Ile Lys Arg Ala Arg Met Phe Phe Glu Glu Ala Glu Arg Gly Val Thr  
 165 170 175  
 Glu Leu Ser Gln Ala Ser Arg Trp Pro Val Trp Ala Ser Leu Leu Leu  
 180 185 190  
 Tyr Arg Gln Ile Leu Asp Glu Ile Glu Ala Asn Asp Tyr Asn Asn Phe  
 195 200 205  
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 35 40 45  
 Ile Gln Pro Phe Lys Asp Met Ile Glu Gly Met Arg Leu Asp Leu Lys  
 50 55 60  
 Lys Pro Arg Tyr Arg Asn Phe Asp Glu Leu Tyr Leu Tyr Cys Tyr Tyr  
 65 70 75 80  
 Val Ala Gly Thr Val Gly Ile Met Ser Val Pro Ile Met Gly Ile Ser  
 85 90 95  
 Pro Asn Ser Gln Ala Thr Thr Glu Ser Val Tyr Asn Ala Ala Leu Ala  
 100 105 110  
 Leu Gly Ile Ala Asn Gln Leu Thr Asn Ile Leu Arg Asp Val Gly Glu  
 115 120 125  
 Asp Ala Ser Arg Gly Arg Val Tyr Leu Pro Gln Asp Glu Leu Ala Gln  
 130 135 140  
 Ala Gly Leu Ser Asp Glu Asp Ile Phe Ala Gly Lys Val Thr Asp Lys  
 145 150 155 160  
 Trp Arg Asn Phe Met Lys Ser Gln Ile Lys Arg Ala Arg Met Phe Phe  
 165 170 175  
 Asp Glu Ala Glu Lys Gly Val Thr Glu Leu Asn Glu Ala Ser Arg Trp  
 180 185 190  
 Pro Val Trp Ala Ser Leu Leu Leu Tyr Arg Gln Ile Leu Asp Glu Ile  
 195 200 205  
 Glu Ala Asn Asp Tyr Asn Asn Phe Thr Arg Arg Ala Tyr Val Ser Lys  
 210 215 220  
 Ala Lys Lys Leu Leu Ser Leu Pro Ala Ala Tyr Ala Arg Ser Met Val  
 225 230 235 240  
 Pro Pro Ser Lys Lys Leu Ser Ser Val Met Lys Thr  
 245 250

&lt;210&gt; 13

&lt;211&gt; 1397

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Glycine max

&lt;400&gt; 13

gtttttgctaa cacaagtata cactcattct caaaagggtt tcattccaatt tctttccctc 60  
 tcttttcatt ggtgtgcact ttcacttggt gagctgcac aactgcagt gaaattgtgc 120

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tttgttcttg agatgtcttg tgttcttctt tgggtgagtt gtggacccaa agagaacatc 180
aactccttgg tgagtttttc atgcaggagt agtagtggtg gtgaaagaac acaaaagaga 240
ttttctggaa tcagtttttc tagtggtact tctgcttttt caagtgcagt ggcagctact 300
gagacttcaa gatcttcaga ggagagggtc tatgaagtgg ttctgaagca agcagctttg 360
gtaaaagaac acaaaagggg tacaaaaata gctttggatt tggacaaaaga tgttgaggct 420
gatttcaaca atgtggatct gttgaatgct gcttatgata ggtgtggtga agtttgtgct 480
gagtatgcca agacatttta cttaggcaca caattgatga ctgcagagcg ccgaaaagca 540
at ttggggcaa tttatgtgtg gtgcagaaga actgatgagc tagtggtggtg cccaaatgct 600
tcacacatca cccctggggc cttggacagg tgggagcaac gattgagtga tgtttttgaa 660
ggtcgaccct atgatatgta tgatgctgcc ctctcacata ctgtctcaaa gtacccggtt 720
gatattcagc cttcaagga catgatcgaa gggatgaggg tggacctgag aaagtcaaga 780
tacaataact ttgatgagct ctacctttac tgctactatg ttgctgggac agtaggcctt 840
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aatgctgcct tggctctagg cattgcaaat caactacca acatacttag agatgttga 960
gaagatgcta gaagaggaag agtatatctc ccacaagatg aattggcaca agctggcctt 1020
tcagatgatg acattttccg cggaagagtt acagacaaat ggcggaaatt catgaaggga 1080
caaataaaga gggcgaggat gttttttgat gaggcagaga gaggggttgc agagctcaac 1140
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attgaagcca atgattataa taacttcaca aaaaggcat atgtaggaaa agtaaaagaaa 1260
ctcttgtcac tactactgc ctatggtttt tcacttctag gccctcagaa gtttaccaa 1320
atggttagga ggtaactgtt atacaatgtg tgatactttt gagttacaac tgtatacatc 1380
tcaagttaaa aaaaaaa 1397

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<210> 14  
 <211> 400  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Glycine max

<400> 14  
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 Asn Ser Leu Val Ser Phe Ser Cys Arg Ser Ser Ser Gly Gly Glu Arg  
 20 25 30  
 Thr Gln Lys Arg Phe Ser Gly Ile Ser Phe Ala Ser Gly Thr Ser Ala  
 35 40 45  
 Phe Ser Ser Ala Val Ala Ala Thr Glu Thr Ser Arg Ser Ser Glu Glu  
 50 55 60  
 Arg Val Tyr Glu Val Val Leu Lys Gln Ala Ala Leu Val Lys Glu His  
 65 70 75 80  
 Lys Arg Gly Thr Lys Ile Ala Leu Asp Leu Asp Lys Asp Val Glu Ala  
 85 90 95  
 Asp Phe Asn Asn Val Asp Leu Leu Asn Ala Ala Tyr Asp Arg Cys Gly  
 100 105 110  
 Glu Val Cys Ala Glu Tyr Ala Lys Thr Phe Tyr Leu Gly Thr Gln Leu  
 115 120 125  
 Met Thr Ala Glu Arg Arg Lys Ala Ile Trp Ala Ile Tyr Val Trp Cys  
 130 135 140  
 Arg Arg Thr Asp Glu Leu Val Asp Gly Pro Asn Ala Ser His Ile Thr  
 145 150 155 160  
 Pro Gly Ala Leu Asp Arg Trp Glu Gln Arg Leu Ser Asp Val Phe Glu  
 165 170 175



Gly Arg Pro Tyr Asp Met Tyr Asp Ala Ala Leu Ser His Thr Val Ser  
 180 185 190  
 Lys Tyr Pro Val Asp Ile Gln Pro Phe Lys Asp Met Ile Glu Gly Met  
 195 200 205  
 Arg Val Asp Leu Arg Lys Ser Arg Tyr Asn Asn Phe Asp Glu Leu Tyr  
 210 215 220  
 Leu Tyr Cys Tyr Tyr Val Ala Gly Thr Val Gly Leu Met Ser Val Pro  
 225 230 235 240  
 Val Met Gly Ile Ala Pro Glu Ser Asn Ala Ser Ser Glu Ser Ile Tyr  
 245 250 255  
 Asn Ala Ala Leu Ala Leu Gly Ile Ala Asn Gln Leu Thr Asn Ile Leu  
 260 265 270  
 Arg Asp Val Gly Glu Asp Ala Arg Arg Gly Arg Val Tyr Leu Pro Gln  
 275 280 285  
 Asp Glu Leu Ala Gln Ala Gly Leu Ser Asp Asp Asp Ile Phe Arg Gly  
 290 295 300  
 Arg Val Thr Asp Lys Trp Arg Lys Phe Met Lys Gly Gln Ile Lys Arg  
 305 310 315 320  
 Ala Arg Met Phe Phe Asp Glu Ala Glu Arg Gly Val Ala Glu Leu Asn  
 325 330 335  
 Ser Ala Ser Arg Trp Pro Val Trp Ala Ser Leu Leu Leu Tyr Arg Gln  
 340 345 350  
 Ile Leu Asp Ser Ile Glu Ala Asn Asp Tyr Asn Asn Phe Thr Lys Arg  
 355 360 365  
 Ala Tyr Val Gly Lys Val Lys Lys Leu Leu Ser Leu Pro Thr Ala Tyr  
 370 375 380  
 Gly Phe Ser Leu Leu Gly Pro Gln Lys Phe Thr Lys Met Val Arg Arg  
 385 390 395 400

<210> 15  
 <211> 1021  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Triticum aestivum

<400> 15  
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 gcgctcgatc ggtgggagaa gagattagag gatctcttcg aaggccgccc atatgatag 120  
 tatgatgcag ccctctcaga tacagcgta aagtttccaa ttgatatcca gccattcaga 180  
 gacatgattg aagggatgag gctcgacctt tggaaatcga ggtataggac ctttgacgag 240  
 ctctacctct actgctacta cgtcgctggc actgtcggtc tcatgacggt accggtgatg 300  
 gggattgctc cggactcaaa ggctcagca gagagcgtgt acaatgccgc actggccctt 360  
 ggcattgccca accagctcac aaacatcctc cgagacgtag gagaagactc aagaaggggg 420  
 agaataacc ttccactgga cgaactggca caggcgggtc tgacagaaga ggacatattc 480  
 agagggaag tgacggataa atggaggagg ttcataaagg ggcaaatcca gcgcgccagg 540  
 ctcttctttg acgaggccga gaaggcgctc atgcatctag actccgcgag cagatggccg 600  
 gtcctggcat cgctgtggct gtacaggcag atcctggacg ccatcgaggc caacgactac 660  
 aacaacttca ccaagcgcgc gtacgtgggc aaggcaaga agttctgtc tctaccggcc 720

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gcgtacgcga gggcggtct ctcgccatga gcaaagcaat cccgtagatc agatgtttt 780
tcttcttctt tttcttctt tttgtcctgt caccctacaa tgatttttgt tggctgttgt 840
atatactcag ctatatgttt gccatacgcc cgccgcggta tttaggtcaa gggaccgacg 900
tcgggccccg ctgtactgaa gtctgaaaca cttgttgta ccacacagtg gagaatcaaa 960
attgctccag ttgaatgaag aagaaacaaa cactctttct tcctaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa 1020
a 1021

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<210> 16  
 <211> 248  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Triticum aestivum

<400> 16  
 Thr Arg Arg Thr Asp Glu Leu Val Asp Gly Pro Asn Ser Ser Tyr Ile  
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 Thr Pro Lys Ala Leu Asp Arg Trp Glu Lys Arg Leu Glu Asp Leu Phe  
 20 25 30  
 Glu Gly Arg Pro Tyr Asp Met Tyr Asp Ala Ala Leu Ser Asp Thr Ala  
 35 40 45  
 Ser Lys Phe Pro Ile Asp Ile Gln Pro Phe Arg Asp Met Ile Glu Gly  
 50 55 60  
 Met Arg Leu Asp Leu Trp Lys Ser Arg Tyr Arg Thr Phe Asp Glu Leu  
 65 70 75 80  
 Tyr Leu Tyr Cys Tyr Tyr Val Ala Gly Thr Val Gly Leu Met Thr Val  
 85 90 95  
 Pro Val Met Gly Ile Ala Pro Asp Ser Lys Ala Ser Ala Glu Ser Val  
 100 105 110  
 Tyr Asn Ala Ala Leu Ala Leu Gly Ile Ala Asn Gln Leu Thr Asn Ile  
 115 120 125  
 Leu Arg Asp Val Gly Glu Asp Ser Arg Arg Gly Arg Ile Tyr Leu Pro  
 130 135 140  
 Leu Asp Glu Leu Ala Gln Ala Gly Leu Thr Glu Glu Asp Ile Phe Arg  
 145 150 155 160  
 Gly Lys Val Thr Asp Lys Trp Arg Arg Phe Met Lys Gly Gln Ile Gln  
 165 170 175  
 Arg Ala Arg Leu Phe Phe Asp Glu Ala Glu Lys Gly Val Met His Leu  
 180 185 190  
 Asp Ser Ala Ser Arg Trp Pro Val Leu Ala Ser Leu Trp Leu Tyr Arg  
 195 200 205  
 Gln Ile Leu Asp Ala Ile Glu Ala Asn Asp Tyr Asn Asn Phe Thr Lys  
 210 215 220  
 Arg Ala Tyr Val Gly Lys Ala Lys Lys Phe Leu Ser Leu Pro Ala Ala  
 225 230 235 240  
 Tyr Ala Arg Ala Ala Leu Ser Pro  
 245

<210> 17  
<211> 722  
<212> DNA  
<213> Zea mays

<220>  
<221> unsure  
<222> (324)

<220>  
<221> unsure  
<222> (525)

<220>  
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<222> (532)

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<220>  
<221> unsure  
<222> (651)

<220>  
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<220>  
<221> unsure  
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&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; unsure

&lt;222&gt; (719)

&lt;400&gt; 17

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gccgtcgacg ccgccgcggc cgacgaggtc atggacgccg gctgcgtcac gggggaccgc 60
gtcaacggca tcgttgacgg cgtttctggc tcctgggtaca tcaagtttga tacgtttact 120
cctgcagctg agcgggggct cccggtcaca agggtcatta gccgcatgac gctgcaacag 180
atccttgctc gagcagttgg cgatgacgct atattgaatg gaagccatgt agtcgatttt 240
acagatgatg gcagtaaggt tactgccata ttggaggacg gtaggatatt tgaaggtgac 300
cttttggttg gtgccgatgg aatntgggtc aagggtgagga agacactatt cggggcactca 360
gatgccacct attcaggtta catctgcaat tccagtgtag cagattttgt gccacctgat 420
atcgatacag ttgggtaccg agtatttctt ggccacaaac agtacttcgt ctcttcggat 480
gtcgggtgctg gtaaaatgca atgggtacgct ttccacaatg aagangctgg tngnactgnc 540
cctgaaatgg caanaaagaa aaaattgctt gagatattcg acggntgggt ggataatgtt 600
aatgatttga tanatgcaac tgaggaagaa gcagntcttc gncnggatat ntacggcggc 660
ccacctaanc gatgnnattg gggggaaagg ccgggcacct tgcttgggga tctggccang 720
ct

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&lt;210&gt; 18

&lt;211&gt; 121

&lt;212&gt; PRT

&lt;213&gt; Zea mays

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; UNSURE

&lt;222&gt; (95)

&lt;400&gt; 18

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Gly Cys Val Thr Gly Asp Arg Val Asn Gly Ile Val Asp Gly Val Ser
 1           5           10           15

Gly Ser Trp Tyr Ile Lys Phe Asp Thr Phe Thr Pro Ala Ala Glu Arg
 20           25           30

Gly Leu Pro Val Thr Arg Val Ile Ser Arg Met Thr Leu Gln Gln Ile
 35           40           45

Leu Ala Arg Ala Val Gly Asp Asp Ala Ile Leu Asn Gly Ser His Val
 50           55           60

Val Asp Phe Thr Asp Asp Gly Ser Lys Val Thr Ala Ile Leu Glu Asp
 65           70           75           80

Gly Arg Ile Phe Glu Gly Asp Leu Leu Val Gly Ala Asp Gly Xaa Trp
 85           90           95

Ser Lys Val Arg Lys Thr Leu Phe Gly His Ser Asp Ala Thr Tyr Ser
 100          105          110

Gly Tyr Ile Cys Asn Ser Ser Val Ala
 115          120

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&lt;210&gt; 19

&lt;211&gt; 1246

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Zea mays

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; unsure

&lt;222&gt; (367)

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<400> 19
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ccagctggct gtagagctag agaatgcctg gcaagagagt gtcaaaaactg aaactcctat 180
agacatagtt tcctccttga ggcgctacga gaaagagaga aggctgcgtg ttgctattat 240
acatggactg gcaagaatgg cagcaatcat ggctaccacc tatagaccgt acttgggtgt 300
tggtctaggg cctttatcgt ttttgaccaa gttgcggata ccacaccctg gaagagtcgg 360
tggcagnttc ttcatcaagt atggaatgcc tacgatgttg agctgggtgc ttggtggcaa 420
cagctcaaaa ctagaaggaa gacttttaag ctgccgactt tctgacaagg caaatgacca 480
gcttttatcaa tggtttgagg atgatgacgc actggaagaa gctatgggtg gagaatggta 540
cctcatcgca acaagtgaag gaaactgcaa tagcttgcaag ccatttcatt taattagga 600
tgagcagagg tcaactcttg ttggaagccg gtcagatcct aatgattcag ctctctccct 660
atcattgtcc tctccacaga tatcagaaag acatgctact atcacatgca agaataaagc 720
tttctatctg actgatctcg gaagcgaaca tggtagcttg attaccgaca atgaaggtag 780
acgttaccgc gtgccaccaa acttcccagt tcgtttccat ccctccgatg tcattgagtt 840
tggttccgat aagaaggcta tgttccgggt gaaggtgctg aacacgctcc cgtatgaatc 900
tgcaagaagt gggaaatcggc agcaacagca agtccttcag gcagcatgaa tggagacact 960
ggctaccacc actatcatca gccacactgt actgtacagc atccggtaaa gacacaacac 1020
tgcatacagg aaaggataca ctcgttctcg aatatttgtc gtcgtgtagt tcaattttaa 1080
actaaaactg gacaaatgaa aaaacgaagg aagtagaaga tatgtcaaaa cacatgcaat 1140
ttttgcatcc atgaagatgc caaacaggat cttgaatact agcacctagc ggattgaaat 1200
aatgaagttg cagttctgcg tgaactggat tgtacgatag ggatag 1246

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<210> 20
<211> 315
<212> PRT
<213> Zea mays

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<220>
<221> UNSURE
<222> (7)

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<220>
<221> UNSURE
<222> (122)

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<400> 20
Arg Lys Arg Ser Ser Asp Xaa Ala Glu Arg His Arg Ser Val Ser Leu
 1             5             10             15

Leu Asn Ser Arg Ser Leu Ala Arg Ser Lys Arg Lys Lys Leu Ala Phe
      20             25             30

Ser Met Ala Ile Glu Asp Gly Tyr Gln Leu Ala Val Glu Leu Glu Asn
      35             40             45

Ala Trp Gln Glu Ser Val Lys Thr Glu Thr Pro Ile Asp Ile Val Ser
      50             55             60

Ser Leu Arg Arg Tyr Glu Lys Glu Arg Arg Leu Arg Val Ala Ile Ile
      65             70             75             80

His Gly Leu Ala Arg Met Ala Ala Ile Met Ala Thr Thr Tyr Arg Pro
      85             90             95

Tyr Leu Gly Val Gly Leu Gly Pro Leu Ser Phe Leu Thr Lys Leu Arg
      100            105            110

Ile Pro His Pro Gly Arg Val Gly Gly Xaa Phe Phe Ile Lys Tyr Gly
      115            120            125

```

Met Pro Thr Met Leu Ser Trp Val Leu Gly Gly Asn Ser Ser Lys Leu  
 130 135 140

Glu Gly Arg Leu Leu Ser Cys Arg Leu Ser Asp Lys Ala Asn Asp Gln  
 145 150 155 160

Leu Tyr Gln Trp Phe Glu Asp Asp Asp Ala Leu Glu Glu Ala Met Gly  
 165 170 175

Gly Glu Trp Tyr Leu Ile Ala Thr Ser Glu Gly Asn Cys Asn Ser Leu  
 180 185 190

Gln Pro Ile His Leu Ile Arg Asp Glu Gln Arg Ser Leu Phe Val Gly  
 195 200 205

Ser Arg Ser Asp Pro Asn Asp Ser Ala Ser Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Ser  
 210 215 220

Pro Gln Ile Ser Glu Arg His Ala Thr Ile Thr Cys Lys Asn Lys Ala  
 225 230 235 240

Phe Tyr Leu Thr Asp Leu Gly Ser Glu His Gly Thr Trp Ile Thr Asp  
 245 250 255

Asn Glu Gly Arg Arg Tyr Arg Val Pro Pro Asn Phe Pro Val Arg Phe  
 260 265 270

His Pro Ser Asp Val Ile Glu Phe Gly Ser Asp Lys Lys Ala Met Phe  
 275 280 285

Arg Val Lys Val Leu Asn Thr Leu Pro Tyr Glu Ser Ala Arg Ser Gly  
 290 295 300

Asn Arg Gln Gln Gln Gln Val Leu Gln Ala Ala  
 305 310 315

<210> 21  
 <211> 926  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Glycine max

<400> 21  
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 aagctatgtg ccccatata ttgataccgt tgggtatcgg gtgttcttgg gcttgaacca 180  
 gtactttggt gcttcagatg ttggccatgg gaagatgcag tggatgctt tccatgggga 240  
 acccccttca agtgaccctt tcccagaagg taagaagaag aggcttttgg atctctttgg 300  
 taattggtgc gatgaagtga ttgactcat atcagaaaca ccagaacata tgattataca 360  
 gagggatata tatgacagag acatgatcaa cacttgggga attgggagag tgactttggt 420  
 aggtgatgca gcacatccaa tgcaaccaa tcttgggtcaa ggagggtgta tggcaataga 480  
 ggattgttac caactgatac ttgagctaga caagggtgct aaacatggct ctgacgggtc 540  
 tgaagttatc tcagctctta gaagatatga gaagaaaaga atcccccgag ttaggggtgtt 600  
 acacacagct agcaggatgg catcgcaaat gttagtcaac taccggcctt atattgaatt 660  
 taaattttgg cctctatcaa atgtaacaac tatgcagata aagcaccctg gcattcatgt 720  
 agctcaagcc cttttcaagt tcaactttcc acaatttgtt acttggatga ttgctggcca 780  
 tgggtgtgtg tgaacactca tgcaacttga aaataaaaag ggctcaacaa ttttaacatg 840  
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 gccataattt aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaa 926

<210> 22  
 <211> 263  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Glycine max

<400> 22  
 His Glu His Asp Gly Asp Ile Leu Ile Gly Ala Asp Gly Ile Trp Ser  
 1 5 10 15  
 Glu Val Arg Ser Lys Leu Phe Gly Gln Gln Glu Ala Asn Tyr Ser Gly  
 20 25 30  
 Phe Thr Cys Tyr Ser Gly Leu Thr Ser Tyr Val Pro Pro Tyr Ile Asp  
 35 40 45  
 Thr Val Gly Tyr Arg Val Phe Leu Gly Leu Asn Gln Tyr Phe Val Ala  
 50 55 60  
 Ser Asp Val Gly His Gly Lys Met Gln Trp Tyr Ala Phe His Gly Glu  
 65 70 75 80  
 Pro Pro Ser Ser Asp Pro Phe Pro Glu Gly Lys Lys Lys Arg Leu Leu  
 85 90 95  
 Asp Leu Phe Gly Asn Trp Cys Asp Glu Val Ile Ala Leu Ile Ser Glu  
 100 105 110  
 Thr Pro Glu His Met Ile Ile Gln Arg Asp Ile Tyr Asp Arg Asp Met  
 115 120 125  
 Ile Asn Thr Trp Gly Ile Gly Arg Val Thr Leu Leu Gly Asp Ala Ala  
 130 135 140  
 His Pro Met Gln Pro Asn Leu Gly Gln Gly Gly Cys Met Ala Ile Glu  
 145 150 155 160  
 Asp Cys Tyr Gln Leu Ile Leu Glu Leu Asp Lys Val Ala Lys His Gly  
 165 170 175  
 Ser Asp Gly Ser Glu Val Ile Ser Ala Leu Arg Arg Tyr Glu Lys Lys  
 180 185 190  
 Arg Ile Pro Arg Val Arg Val Leu His Thr Ala Ser Arg Met Ala Ser  
 195 200 205  
 Gln Met Leu Val Asn Tyr Arg Pro Tyr Ile Glu Phe Lys Phe Trp Pro  
 210 215 220  
 Leu Ser Asn Val Thr Thr Met Gln Ile Lys His Pro Gly Ile His Val  
 225 230 235 240  
 Ala Gln Ala Leu Phe Lys Phe Thr Phe Pro Gln Phe Val Thr Trp Met  
 245 250 255  
 Ile Ala Gly His Gly Leu Trp  
 260

<210> 23  
 <211> 1528  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Glycine max

<400> 23  
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 ataaagagct tccactggat gcttcacctt ttgttgttgg ctataactgt ggtgtaggat 180  
 gcagaacaag gaagcaaaag aagaaagtga tgcattgtgaa gtgtgcagtgt gtggaggctc 240  
 caccaggtgt ttacccctca gcaaaagatg ggaatgggaa ccaccccttc cgaagaagca 300  
 gcttcgtata cttgtggctg gtggagggat tggaggggtt gtttttgctt tgggctgcaa 360  
 agagaaagggt gtttgagggt atggtgtttg agaaggactt gagtgtctata agaggggaggt 420  
 gacagtatag ggtccaatt cagattcaga gcaatgctt ggctgctttg gaagctattg 480  
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 gactttaga tggggtttct ggttcttggg acgtcaagt tgcatacttc actcctgcag 600  
 tggaaacgtg gcttcctgtc acaagagtta ttagtcgaat gggttttaca gagatccttg 660  
 ctgcgcaggt tggggaagat atcattatga atgccaagta tggttgaat tttgtggatg 720  
 atggaacaa ggtaacagta gagctagaga atggtcagaa atatgaagga gatgtcttgg 780  
 ttggagcgga tgggaatatg tccaaggtga ggaagcagtt atttgggctc acagaagctg 840  
 tttactctgg ttatacttgg tatactggca ttgcagattt tgtgcctgct gacattgaaa 900  
 ctgttgata ccgagtattc ttgggacaca aacaatactt tgtatcttca gatgttgggt 960  
 cgggaaagat gcaatggtat gcatcttaca aagaaactcc cgggtggggtt gatgagccca 1020  
 acggaaaaaa ggaaagggtt cttaggatat ttgagggtct gtgtgaaagt gctgtagatc 1080  
 tgatacttgc cacagaagaa gaagcaattc taagacgaga catatatgac aggataccaa 1140  
 cattgacatg gggaaagggt cgcgtgactt tgcttgggtga ttccgtccat gccatgcagc 1200  
 caaatatggg ccaaggagggt tgcattggct ttgaggacag ttatcaactt gcattggagt 1260  
 tggagaatgc atgggaacaa agtattaaat cagggaagtcc aattgacatt gattcttccc 1320  
 taaggagcta cgagagagaa agaagactac gatttgccat tattcatgga atggctagaa 1380  
 tggcggtctc catggcttcc acttacaagg catatctggg tggttggctt ggccctttag 1440  
 aatttttgac taagtctcgt ataccacatc ctggaagagt tggaggaagg ttttttgtt 1500  
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<210> 24  
 <211> 495  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Glycine max

<400> 24  
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 Phe Ser Arg Thr His Phe Ser Val Pro Leu Asn Lys Glu Leu Pro Leu  
 20 25 30  
 Asp Ala Ser Pro Phe Val Val Gly Tyr Asn Cys Gly Val Gly Cys Arg  
 35 40 45  
 Thr Arg Lys Gln Arg Lys Lys Val Met His Val Lys Cys Ala Val Val  
 50 55 60  
 Glu Ala Pro Pro Gly Val Ser Pro Ser Ala Lys Asp Gly Asn Gly Asn  
 65 70 75 80  
 His Pro Phe Arg Arg Ser Ser Phe Val Tyr Leu Trp Leu Val Glu Gly  
 85 90 95  
 Leu Glu Gly Trp Phe Leu Leu Trp Ala Ala Lys Arg Lys Gly Phe Glu  
 100 105 110  
 Val Met Val Phe Glu Lys Asp Leu Ser Ala Ile Arg Gly Glu Gly Gln  
 115 120 125  
 Tyr Arg Gly Pro Ile Gln Ile Gln Ser Asn Ala Leu Ala Ala Leu Glu  
 130 135 140



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INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification <sup>6</sup> : C12N 15/82, 9/02, 5/10, G01N 33/50 // A01H 5/00		A3	(11) International Publication Number: WO 99/55889 (43) International Publication Date: 4 November 1999 (04.11.99)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/US99/08789 (22) International Filing Date: 22 April 1999 (22.04.99) (30) Priority Data: 60/083,042 24 April 1998 (24.04.98) US (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): E.I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS AND COMPANY [US/US]; 1007 Market Street, Wilmington, DE 19898 (US). (72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): CAHOON, Rebecca, E. [US/US]; 2331 West 18th Street, Wilmington, DE 19806 (US). HITZ, William, D. [US/US]; 404 Hillside Road, Wilmington, DE 19807 (US). SHEN, Jennie, Bih-Jien [US/US]; 15 Bromley Court, Wilmington, DE 19810 (US). WILLIAMS, Mark, E. [US/US]; 37 Country Hills Drive, Newark, DE 19711 (US). (74) Agent: MAJARIAN, William, R.; E.I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, Legal Patent Records Center, 1007 Market Street, Wilmington, DE 19898 (US).		(81) Designated States: AE, AL, AU, BA, BB, BG, BR, CA, CN, CU, CZ, EE, GD, GE, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KP, KR, LC, LK, LR, LT, LV, MG, MK, MN, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, SG, SI, SK, SL, TR, TT, UA, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).  Published With international search report. Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments. (88) Date of publication of the international search report: 6 April 2000 (06.04.00)	
(54) Title: CAROTENOID BIOSYNTHESIS ENZYMES			
(57) Abstract <p>This invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid fragment encoding a carotenoid biosynthetic enzyme. The invention also relates to the construction of a chimeric gene encoding all or a portion of the carotenoid biosynthetic enzyme, in sense or antisense orientation, wherein expression of the chimeric gene results in production of altered levels of the carotenoid biosynthetic enzyme in a transformed host cell.</p>			
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DK	Denmark	LR	Liberia	SG	Singapore		
EE	Estonia						

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 99/08789

<b>A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER</b> IPC 6 C12N15/82 C12N9/02 C12N5/10 G01N33/50 //A01H5/00		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
<b>B. FIELDS SEARCHED</b> Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) IPC 6 C12N		
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched		
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)		
<b>C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT</b>		
Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	BAYSDORFER, C.: "the Maize cDNA program - unpublished" EMBL SEQUENCE DATA LIBRARY, 11 September 1996 (1996-09-11), XP002129006 heidelberg, germany accession no. AA051885 ---	1-3
X	YAMAMOTO, K. AND SASAKI, T.: "rice cDNA from panicle (longer than 10cm)" EMBL SEQUENCE DATA LIBRARY, 20 September 1997 (1997-09-20), XP002128998 heidelberg, germany accession no.C73801 --- -/--	1,2
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Patent family members are listed in annex.		
* Special categories of cited documents : "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art. "&" document member of the same patent family		
Date of the actual completion of the international search 2 February 2000		Date of mailing of the international search report 23 02 00
Name and mailing address of the ISA European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016		Authorized officer Holtorf, S



## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 99/08789

## C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	YAMAMOTO, K. AND SASAKI, T.: "rice cDNA from panicle (between 3cm to 10cm)" EMBL SEQUENCE DATA LIBRARY, 21 September 1997 (1997-09-21), XP002128999 heidelberg, germany accession no. C74590 ---	1,2
X	DATABASE WPI Section Ch, Week 199824 Derwent Publications Ltd., London, GB; Class C06, AN 1998-264853 XP002129005 & JP 10 084966 A (IWATE KEN), 7 April 1998 (1998-04-07) abstract ---	1-5,11
X	CASTRIGNANO, F. AND GIULIANO, G.: "untitled" SWISSPROT SEQUENCE DATA LIBRARY, 1 January 1998 (1998-01-01), XP002129000 accession no. 022375 ---	5
X	BARTLEY, G.E. AND SCOLNIK, P.A.: "cDNA cloning, expression during development, and genome mapping of PSY2, a second tomato gene encoding phytoene synthase" THE JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY, vol. 268, no. 34, 1993, pages 25718-25721, XP002112337 cited in the application the whole document ---	1-4
X	WO 97 46690 A (ZENECA LTD ;DRAKE CAROLINE RACHEL (GB); BIRD COLIN ROGER (GB); SCH) 11 December 1997 (1997-12-11) the whole document ---	1-5,11
Y	the whole document ---	12-15
X	WO 96 02650 A (ZENECA LTD ;KARVOUNI ZOI (GR); JOHN ISAAC (GB); TAYLOR JANE (GB);) 1 February 1996 (1996-02-01) example 1 ---	1-5,11
Y	example 1 ---	12,14
X	US 5 705 624 A (KUMAGAI MONTO HIROSHI ET AL) 6 January 1998 (1998-01-06) column 4, lines 54-61; page 5 + 6; example 1; claims ---	1-5,11, 12,14
Y	column 4, lines 54-61; page 5 + 6; example 1; claims ---	13,15
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	-/--	

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 99/08789

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	BURKHARDT, P.K., ET AL.: "Transgenic rice (Oryza sativa) endosperm expressing daffodil (Narcissus pseudonarcissus) phytoene synthase accumulates phytoene, a key intermediate of provitamin A biosynthesis" THE PLANT JOURNAL, vol. 11, no. 5, 1997, pages 1071-1078, XP002087151 the whole document	1-5,11
X	& SCHLEDZ, M., ET AL.: "phytoene synthase from Narcissus pseudonarcissus: functional expression, galactolipid requirement, topological distribution in chromoplasts and induction during flowering" EMBL SEQUENCE DATA LIBRARY, 18 April 1995 (1995-04-18), heidelberg, germany accession no. X78814 ---	1-5
X	SANDMANN, G., ET AL.: "a new non-radioactive assay of phytoene desaturase to evaluate bleaching herbicides" ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR NATURFORSCHUNG, vol. 51, no. 7-8, July 1996 (1996-07), pages 534-538, XP002112339 the whole document ---	16
X	ALBRECHT, M., ET AL.: "biochemical characterization of purified zeta-cartene desaturase from Anabaena PCC 7120 after exposure in Escherichia coli" EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF BIOCHEMISTRY, vol. 236, 1996, pages 115-120, XP002112340 the whole document ---	16
X	BURBIDGE, A., ET AL. : "structure and expression of a cDNA encoding zeaxanthin epoxidase, isolated from a wilt-related tomato (Lycopersicon esculentum Mill.) library" JOURNAL OF EXPERIMENTAL BOTANY, vol. 48, no. 314, September 1997 (1997-09), pages 1749-1750, XP000874479	6,7
Y	the whole document ---	12
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## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 99/08789

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	BOUVIER, F., ET AL. : "Xanthophyll biosynthesis - cloning, expression, functional reconstruction, and regulation of beta-cyclohexenyl carotenoid epoxidase from pepper ( <i>Capsicum annuum</i> )" THE JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY, vol. 271, no. 46, 15 November 1996 (1996-11-15), pages 28861-28867, XP002129002 the whole document ---	6-11
X	WO 96 38566 A (AGRONOMIQUE INST NAT RECH ;MARIN ELENA (FR); MARION POLL ANNIE (FR) 5 December 1996 (1996-12-05) the whole document ---	6-11
Y	the whole document ---	12
X	MARIN E ET AL: "MOLECULAR IDENTIFICATION OF ZEAXANTHIN EPOXIDASE OF NICOTIANA PLUMBAGINIFOLIA, A GENE INVOLVED IN ABSCISIC ACID BIOSYNTHESIS AND CORRESPONDING TO THE ABA LOCUS OF ARABIDOPSIS THALIANA" EMBO JOURNAL, vol. 15, no. 10, 15 May 1996 (1996-05-15), pages 2331-2342, XP002017525 ISSN: 0261-4189 cited in the application figure 4 ---	6-11
Y	figure 4 ---	12
A	BARTLEY, G.E. AND SCOLNIK, P.A.: "Plant carotenoids: pigments for photoprotection, visual attraction, and human health" THE PLANT CELL, vol. 7, July 1995 (1995-07), pages 1027-1038, XP002112110 page 1027, right column; page 1030, right column; page 1035, Table 1 ---	1-5, 11-16
P,X	FREY, A., ET AL. : "engineering seed dormancy by the modification of zeaxanthin epoxidase gene expression" PLANT MOLECULAR BIOLOGY, vol. 39, 6 April 1999 (1999-04-06), pages 1267-1274, XP002129003 the whole document ---	6-9,11
P,X	MBEGUIE-A-MBEGUIE, D. AND FILS-LYCAON, B.: "molecular cloning and nucleotide sequence of a zeaxanthin epoxidase from apricot fruit" EMBL SEQUENCE DATA LIBRARY, 29 June 1998 (1998-06-29), XP002129004 heidelberg, germany accession no. AF071888 -----	6,7

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

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## Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

## Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

see additional sheets

1. ☒ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.

☒ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

This International Searching Authority found multiple (groups of) inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. Claims: 1-5,11-16 partially

Isolation of gene sequences representing a maize-specific cDNA encoding Phytoene Synthase; namely SEQIDs 1, furthermore the corresponding deduced amino acid sequences SEQIDs 2.

2. Claims: 1-5,11-16 partially

Isolation of gene sequences representing a maize-specific cDNA encoding Phytoene Synthase; namely SEQIDs 3, furthermore the corresponding deduced amino acid sequences SEQIDs 4.

3. Claims: 1-5,11-16 partially

Isolation of gene sequences representing a rice-specific cDNA encoding Phytoene Synthase; namely SEQIDs 5, furthermore the corresponding deduced amino acid sequences SEQIDs 6.

4. Claims: 1-5,11-16 partially

Isolation of gene sequences representing a rice-specific cDNA encoding Phytoene Synthase; namely SEQIDs 7, furthermore the corresponding deduced amino acid sequences SEQIDs 8.

5. Claims: 1-5,11-16 partially

Isolation of gene sequences representing a rice-specific cDNA encoding Phytoene Synthase; namely SEQIDs 9, furthermore the corresponding deduced amino acid sequences SEQIDs 10.

6. Claims: 1-5,11-16 partially

Isolation of gene sequences representing soybean-specific cDNAs encoding Phytoene Synthase; namely SEQIDs 11 and 13, furthermore the corresponding deduced amino acid sequences SEQIDs 12 and 14.

7. Claims: 1-5,11-16 partially

Isolation of gene sequences representing a wheat-specific cDNA encoding Phytoene Synthase; namely SEQIDs 15,

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

furthermore the corresponding deduced amino acid sequences SEQIDs 16.

8. Claims: 6-10,11-16 partially

Isolation of gene sequences representing maize-specific cDNAs encoding Zeaxanthin Epoxidase; namely SEQIDs 17 and 19, furthermore the corresponding deduced amino acid sequences SEQIDs 18 and 20.

9. Claims: 6-10,11-16 partially

Isolation of gene sequences representing soybean-specific cDNAs encoding Zeaxanthin Epoxidase; namely SEQIDs 21,23 and 25, furthermore the corresponding deduced amino acid sequences SEQIDs 22,24 and 26.

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/US 99/08789

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
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